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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Free French Help Urged; Parley on Pacific Threat; Arab and Jew as 'Kinsfolk'

The World's Day—November 22, 1941

Washington: Free French Recognition Urged

United States recognition of the Free French Government, officially known as the National French Committee, was sought in a resolution introduced by Representative Stearns (R) of New Hampshire.

Sympathy strikes in non-captive coal mines have spread to an estimated 186,000 workers, or nearly half of the nation's 384,000 bituminous miners. Thirteen pickets are reported wounded by gunfire. President Roosevelt is holding every door open for a settlement short-of-force. [Page 10.]

The Navy Department announced the presence of three additional British warships in United States ports, two at Boston and one at Charleston. The vessels are the Ramsey and the Burwell, both destroyers, at Boston, and the Eyebright, a Corvette, at Charleston.

Orient: Pacific Situation Topic of Parley

A four power conference was held at Washington on the threatening situation in the Pacific, Secretary Hull meeting with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador; Richard G. Casey, the Australian Minister; and Dr. A. Loudon, the Dutch Minister.

Tokyo political observers said there is a movement within the Japanese House of Representatives for revival of political parties which were eliminated under Japan's present one-party system.

Japanese press forecast failure of special envoy Saburo Kurusu's "peace or war" mission to the United States, declaring that a stalemate appeared inevitable as a result of the attitude taken by Washington officials.

A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "I still find it difficult to believe there are not still many leaders in Japan who will give wiser counsel than to plunge yet another area into a blood bath."

Imperial ordinance ordered the mobilization of Japanese boys and girls from 14 years of age and young men and women into a National Labor Service Corps effective Dec. 1, with each to serve up to 30 days annually.

A Japanese spokesman denied that Japanese troops had entered Thailand. Rumors of activities on the Thailand-French Indo-China border have circulated in Tokyo for several days.

New England: Arab and Jew Termed 'Kinsfolk'

Arab and Jew termed kinsfolk at Statler Hotel gathering of Junior Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization.

Plan E candidates captured six out of 15 places on Cambridge School Committee and City Council.

Final tabulation of ballot recount in Boston gave former Mayor James M. Curley net gain of 239 votes.

In Europe: Germany Plans Independence Offer

Germany is planning a conference promising some "high-sounding formula of economic rehabilitation and restoration of independence for all European nations," the White House at Washington heard today.

Marshal Pétain is going to the German-occupied zone of France to meet a "high German personage," an authorized announcement at Vichy disclosed.

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Aviation Secretary, has flown to French North Africa to inspect new defenses in that strategic area lying west of the Italian territory now being invaded by British desert armies.

Americas: Panama Bars Totalitarian Propaganda

Panama banned circulation of antidemocratic propaganda by mail, telegraph, or telephone, under fines from $50 to $1,000.

Argentina's anti-Nazi committee charged that the German Labor Front, officially suppressed in 1939, is continuing to operate as the "German Union Guilds." The guilds have 10,908 members and $50,000 annual dues plus funds from the German Embassy.

President Vargas awarded the Insignia of the High Command of the Brazilian Army to Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff.

Costa Rica is enlarging its 350-man army to aid hemisphere defense.

Two members of the Chilean Cabinet resigned without published reason. They are Leonardo Guzman, Minister of Interior, and Carlos Valdovinos, Minister of Defense.

Russia: Germans Claim Entry to Caucasus

Rostov-on-Don, key to the Caucasus, has been captured, the German High Command claimed. [Page 1.]

Offensive against Moscow became general with a heavy assault 57 miles west of the Soviet Capital, Kuibyshev admitted.

Germans were said to be employing new tactics, keeping their tanks close to the infantry and artillery instead of sending them slashing far ahead.

German air force was attempting spasmodically to bomb Moscow, but the raids were not reaching a great intensity, Russian advices stated.

Countering German assertions that Russian casualties totaled 10,000,000, S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet spokesman, said German losses exceeded 5,000,000 in the first five months of the war.

Libya: Tobruk Troops of British Pushing South

Tobruk troops, cutting through Axis lines to join major British forces striking in a counter-offensive from Egypt, were driving steadily to the southeast after capturing positions three miles outside their old perimeter of defenses. [Page 1.]

British imperial headquarters said the Libyan desert campaign, which blazed into renewed action at dawn on Tuesday, was everywhere "developing to our advantage."

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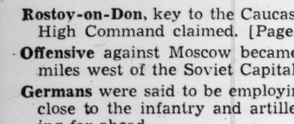


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Murray Looms As Conciliator In Mine Strike

Labor chiefs boost head of C. I. O. as best man to iron out discord in coal walkout.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 22—Philip Murray, re-elected President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is being advanced here by other labor leaders as the one man in the country to work out a face-saving solution for the captive coal striker.

C. I. O. leaders express deep concern over the direction the strike is taking. On one hand reports are coming in that the strike is spreading and next week may become general in commercial mines. On the other hand, they foresee restrictive legislation that will injure all trade unionism. On top of that, 90 per cent of the delegates at the C. I. O. convention, which adjourned Nov. 21 after tumultuously re-electing Mr. Murray, are eager to aid the defeat of Hitlerism.

Mr. Murray disclosed at a banquet here Nov. 20 that in his successful negotiations with Henry Ford last summer he also acted as a representative of President Roosevelt. A personal message from the White House, he disclosed, aided in his negotiations.

Workers in the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge Plant were warned by Mr. Murray to "quit fooling around," lest they "spoil one of the best labor contracts in the country."

Engineered Compromise

Besides possessing the confidence of the President, Mr. Murray has, so far as known, still kept on intimate terms with John L. Lewis, his superior in the United Mine Workers. Other executives of the U. M. W. here, Van A. Bittner and Thomas Kennedy, who form a powerful clique in the C. I. O., are eager to see a path of peace worked out in the coal dispute. They see a disastrous deadlock either way, either troops taking over the mines but powerless to operate them, or a devastating tug-of-war continuing between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis.

In running the C. I. O. convention this week, Mr. Murray has been called upon to smooth over difficulties almost as great as the coal strike. He personally effected

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Labor Leader

Wide World
Philip Murray
Re-elected President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Three Courses Open to U. S. In Coal Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—There was little doubt in the capital today that President Roosevelt will be forced to use the full power of the Federal Government to reopen the struck mines to avert grave damage to the national defense.

In consequence three courses of action are already prepared and it is known that the White House is ready to take any or all of them. They are:

1. A direct, personal and patriotic appeal to the striking miners to return to work without any show of force by the Government whatsoever. The effectiveness of this appeal would rest largely upon whether labor looks upon John L. Lewis or Franklin D. Roosevelt as their more trustworthy friend.

2. The use of Federal troops to protect the mining properties, to eliminate violence and force from picketing and to guarantee the right of all miners to work if they wish to work.

3. Actual seizure of the "captive" mines under the emergency powers of the President and their operation by the government against which a strike would be held illegal.

Meanwhile, to give President Roosevelt every possible negotia-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Prices and Your Purse: Tenants Harder Pressed

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 22

Latest Government cost-of-living figures show food prices leveling off during the harvest season, but rents going up more rapidly. In Savannah, Ga., rents rose 4.2 per cent in a month. The 10 per cent tax on women's expensively trimmed fur coats helped send clothing to new highs.

Crust

The bread soldiers get in the field on maneuvers is different than the garrison bread they eat in camp. Field bread is made with water instead of milk. Crust a quarter of an inch thick also helps to preserve it.

In the Louisiana maneuvers Army bakers made round loaves so mould wouldn't start in the cracks. In the Carolinas the loaves are the customary American shape.

Steel Facts

Two reasons civilians have to conserve steel:

There are 14 empty ways in merchant shipyards because of a lack of steel parts.

When the British aircraft carrier Illustrious came over for repair the Navy had to search the entire East Coast for the right kind of plates for it.

Mattress Move

The Simmons Company, one of the largest manufacturers of bedding in the United States, received a testimonial from Price Administrator Leon Henderson this week, but it had nothing to do with the soundness of his sleep.

He commended the company for canceling a $5 increase in the price of "Beautyrest mattresses" that had touched off a series of general price increases in mattresses, and would have affected other home furnishings.

Shortage Nailed

The lowly little nail has made the headlines, with Senate Republican Leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon convincing Supply Priorities and Allocations Board Executive Director Donald M. Nelson that more metal ought to be allocated to nail manufacturers, so farm and home repair and non-metal construction can go ahead.

For the want of a nail, Senator McNary said, a lumber log-jam is backing up in the Pacific Northwest.

Wool by the Foot

Those slippers you buy Dad for Christmas must have their wool content labeled, just as any other felt articles.

The Federal Trade Commission has disallowed a petition that would have exempted felt slippers from the new Wool Products Labeling Act.

Report on Brightness

There will still be a light, bright finish metal on your new automobile—on the windshield wiper blades, locks and lock covers, ventilator window latches, and body trim screws. Manufacturers have informed the Director of Priorities that substitute materials for plating these functional parts of cars have not yet been found.

Farmerettes

Early-in-the-war judgments that the United States has plenty of food to feed itself and Europe are now beginning to waver.

Said Roy F. Hendrickson, Surplus Marketing Administrator: "There now are limits to our farm productivity that are very real. The idea of an American equivalent of the English land army of girls and women may not seem foolish eight months hence in many areas."

Flavor Foresight

With Madagascar and other French sources cut off, the Department of Agriculture is looking into the possibility of getting vanilla from Mexico where the Indians have been producing small quantities for generations.

In the World War, artificial vanilla largely replaced the pure product in the United States.

Winter Warning

For winter driving in congested defense areas, the War Department asks you to remember that:

It takes three to 11 times normal distance to stop on snow and ice.

Chains cut stopping distances 40 to 50 per cent and add appreciably to control of car.

British Break Siege of Tobruk; Nazis Claim Capture of Rostov; Role of U. S. in Postwar World

Duty of leadership in making and preserving peace linked to the Atlantic Charter.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Officially and unofficially, America's role in the postwar world is already being carefully planned.

It is a big role and it is a visible fact that the officials of the Government are proceeding on the assumption that the United States will accept large leadership and large responsibility in both making and preserving the coming peace.

In the most outspoken declaration of policy on this point which has thus far been made, Sumner Welles, the highly authoritative Undersecretary of State, showed in his Armistice Day speech last week that the Administration is prepared to go as far as to advocate American membership in a new concert of nations.

But from peace plans already well advanced, it seems likely that long before any question of the United States joining a new league of nations or an Anglo-American federation comes seriously to the fore, Washington will be so deeply engaged in postwar reconstruction that the possibility of turning back from a major role in the peace will seem as remote then as the possibility of turning back from a major role in the war seems remote today.

Within Charter Framework

On this assumption both Government and civilian experts are today working on two main lines to implement the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter which is now accepted as the framework within which the future peace is to be devised.

Thus Britain and America appear to be contemplating both a political or short-term peace program and an economic or long-term peace program in dealing with the Axis. The first would involve the unilateral disarmament of the Axis powers during the immediate period of reconstruction after the war and the other would embrace efforts to provide the Axis with free access to raw materials and other economic opportunities which would lay the foundation for a just and stable peace.

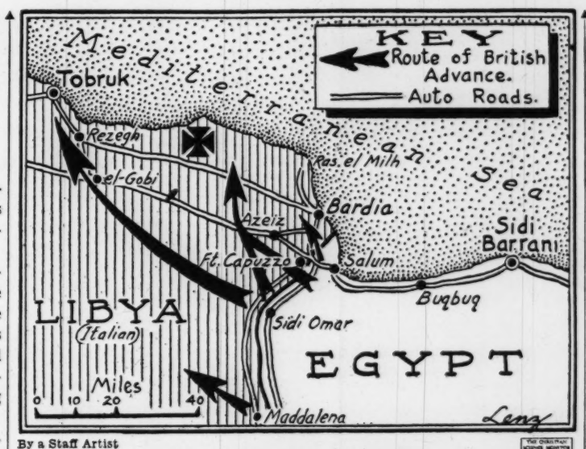
The consensus here is that the long-term peace program as hinted in the Atlantic Charter, would seek to provide reconstruction not only of Europe but of the world through the fullest economic collaboration between the United States and the British Commonwealth.

Such a program, it is said, would seek to equalize the position of all countries with respect to raw materials, migration of populations, and access to colonial territories in an effort to remove some of the removable grievances of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Short-Term Proposals

Numerous drafts of such an Anglo-American peace program are under preparation, officially and unofficially and the latest "headline book" from the Foreign Policy Association on the "Struggle for World Order" by Vera Micheles Dean, offers a particu-

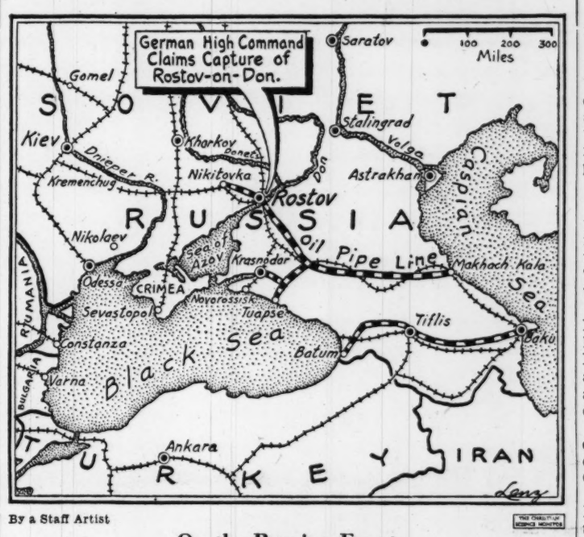
Continued on Page 19, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

British Campaign in Libya

Cross shows general location where Axis forces in North Africa have been surrounded by the British mechanized drive. Arrows indicate course of British advance in Libya giving the path of advance to Tobruk at the west and north from Fort Capuzzo in the east.



By a Staff Artist

On the Russian Front

Rostov on the Don, key to the Caucasus, is shown in its relation to the strategic rail lines and oil pipelines tapping the oil fields which the Soviets still hold.

British Strategy in Libya; German Gains in Russia

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once again Great Britain has seized the initiative. As the Army of the West strikes into Cirenaica in a surprise move eminently "Wavellian," timed artfully to coincide with alleged Turkish indifference to Axis wooing, with Italian jitters brought about by Royal Air Force bombings, with the ebbing of oil and gasoline reserves in Italo-German dumps in North Africa, and, last but far from least, with the possibility that removal of Gen. Maxime Weygand may result in degeneration of French North Africa as a military factor, one might consider it as a master move.

Several broad points of strategy at once leap into the limelight. Primarily, and of vital import, is the fact that here on North African soil will be demonstrated for the first time any large-scale British air-ground co-operation. In fact, the operation is one of land-air-sea co-operation, with all three elements of power concentrated under one command.

Move Not Hurried

In baseball jargon, if successful, the Axis "put-out" would be written "Coningham to Cunningham to Cunningham," for we have Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham directing the aerial attack, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham handling the British naval units, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, brother to the admiral, commanding the Eighth Army and running the show. Remembering the criticism directed in the past at the RAF and its inability, being a separate force, to co-operate in any such effective fashion as the Luftwaffe does with German ground forces, this new British "task-force" project focuses all military attention for the moment.

The guess may be hazarded that this is no hurried attempt to establish at all cost a second front to assist Soviet Russia, but rather a carefully weighed plan. Germany's move to the fringes of the Caucasus, carried to fruition, would have not only the objective to seize precious oil fields, but would also be a tremendous threat to the British Empire, since eventually it must result in a move to-

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—German troops, after a violent final assault, have stormed into Rostov-on-Don, gateway city of the Caucasus and an important center of Russian industry, the High Command announced today.

Capture of the Black Sea port at the mouth of the River Don, a prize long and resolutely defended by the Red Army, was announced in a special communiqué from Hitler's headquarters.

The announcement, heralded by the fanfare reserved for informing the Germans of major achievements on the war front, said shock troops of the Army and SS (Elite) Forces commanded by Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist captured the city after a fierce struggle.

The taking of Rostov, on one arm of the oil pipeline from the Caucasus, culminated an Axis drive of about a month during which autumn turned into winter and the attack was slowed down by mud and gale-swept rains.

The city, of about 500,000 population and important for its grain trade, industries and railway and water communications as well as for its strategic position at the easternmost corner of the Sea of Azov, became a German objective after the fall of Kharkov, 240 miles to the northwest.

With Rostov in their possession, the Germans are in position now to turn southward into the Caucasus or continue eastward across it toward the Caspian Sea and the mouth of the Volga River at Astrakhan.

[Rostov, 25 miles from the mouth of the River Don, became one of Russia's important Black Sea naval and shipbuilding centers, although the dredged channel linking the city with the northeastern arm of the Sea of Azov is icebound from mid-December to early April.

Its importance as a shipping outlet for the industrial and agricultural valleys of the Donets and the Don turned Rostov from a small fishing community into an industrial and grain-shipping port of a 500,000 population.

It became, too, the rail and road gate from Russia to the Caucasus and Iran.

During the Russian Civil War Gen. Alexei Kaledin's Don Cossacks wrested Rostov from Revolutionists who held the city for a single day.

Axis panzer divisions reported trapped in huge triangle within Libyan Desert.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Nov. 22

The long-besieged British garrison at Tobruk has broken out of the Axis semicircle around the port and German and Italian armored forces—split and partly cut off in Eastern Libya—are being ground between British tank columns, the Eighth Army Headquarters declared today.

The Tobruk garrison, cut off by land since April 11, was said to be making steady progress in the face of heavy opposition to a drive started yesterday to join British spearheads holding Rezegh, on the inland plateau 10 miles outside the perimeter of Tobruk defenses.

By nightfall of the first day, the British said, the Tobruk forces had seized positions three miles southeast of their old defense line.

The Eighth Army communiqué issued in Cairo, said:

"In all areas the situation is developing to our advantage although further intensive fighting can be expected before it is possible to assess the full results of the heavy blow dealt the enemy in the opening phase of this campaign."

Axis Strength Wanes

One high Army officer asserted that "the aim of the British command is to destroy the German tank force in Libya," and added "that is what we are doing momentarily."

The British reported that by Friday night they had destroyed half of the Axis tank strength in Libya. This has been estimated as at least two German tank divisions and one Italian tank division, exclusive of other mechanized units.

British tank losses were not disclosed, but it was said they were definitely smaller than those of the Germans and Italians.

British sources said German and Italian forces caught in a British triangle in Northeastern Libya were trying with waning strength to fight their way out.

Axis armored forces, split and partly locked within a great triangle of British steel on the Libyan Desert, are battling desperately but with waning strength to smash the trap, the British reported from Cairo.

Thus, confidently, they summed up the first four days of their lightning offensive into Libya, which, from Tuesday dawn until Friday night, had stabbed 80 miles into Axis territory and, the British say, scored a decisive victory in the first collision of massed tank armies.

Vast Triangle

The Libyan battlefield was described as a vast triangle enclosing more than 2,000 square miles, with its base a 60-mile line south from Bardia, on the Mediterranean Coast, to Maddalena and its apex at besieged Tobruk, 80 miles west of Bardia.

The Germans have made at least three attempts to break out, a British General Headquarters spokesman announced, but each time they have been beaten back after successively weaker thrusts.

Specific British losses were not stated but in two tank battles which paved the way to encirclement, the British said the Germans lost 130 tanks and declared their own losses were at only a one-to-three ratio.

RAF Uses Axis Fields

The Royal Air Force reported that already it was using air fields inside of territory which Axis forces held as recently as five days ago.

Some of these were said to be Axis airfields such as the one at Rezegh, just outside Tobruk, which was taken over by British tank forces. The others, it was said, were new sites selected by mechanized reconnaissance patrols which ranged into Axis territory weeks in advance of the new push.

British officials said a squadron of Beaufighters, each heavily armed with four cannon and six machine guns, shot down eight Axis warplanes and destroyed 28 others on the ground in five days ended Nov. 21. The Beaufighters, it was said, did not suffer a loss.

The German people, so far, have not been informed by their newspapers of the Libyan campaign except through the High Command's brief references to continuing German-Italian counteractions.

The Italian High Command communiqué said losses in men and material were being inflicted on the British and six of their planes were shot down in the Mediterranean. The Italians acknowledged the loss of one plane.

"Zero Hour in the Middle East," by Edmund Stevens: Magazine Section.

Horse Meat Prices Fixed for London

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 22

Fixed prices were announced yesterday by the Food Ministry for horse meat fit for human consumption.

The Ministry's announcement said that as far as was known few people were eating horse meat in England yet. It explained the shops advertising sale of horse meat fit for human consumption are mainly ones which handled meat for pets before the war.

Retail prices for best rib cuts, thick flank cuts, sirloin, rump steaks, and fillets were fixed at 1s. a pound; all other cuts, 8d. a pound.

Robert Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, has disclosed that Britons so far this year drank 200,000,000 gallons of milk more than in the last full year of peace.

He said the United Kingdom had about reached the maximum limit of preparation of arable land but spoke optimistically of future production of all crops including potato supplies which are almost double those of peacetime.

Food for Hungry Europe: Difficulties in the Way: Page 6.

Six of 15 Posts in Cambridge Council and School Board Go to Plan E Candidates

Former State Auditor Wood Wins a Place

Plan E candidates captured six of the 15 places on the Cambridge City Council and School Committee, it was disclosed last night after the thirteenth and final day of ballot counting, testing the strength of the Plan E system of proportional representation.

Four Plan E indorsed candidates won places on the nine-man City Council and two made their way into the ranks of the six-man School Committee, closing a contest that had obtained national interest as something unique in municipal politics.

These winners in the School Committee contest are announced by the Election Commission:

Dr. James J. Cassidy (P. S. A.).
Russell A. Wood (P. S. A.).
James S. Fitzgerald (D).
Cora Butler Conant (E-P. S. A.).
William F. Brooks (E-P. S. A.).
Ralph W. Robart (D).

(P. S. A.) Indorsed by Public School Association. (E) Indorsed by Plan E Committee. (D) Indorsed by Democratic City Committee.

Although the winning Councilors are not officially announced at this time, it is known that four of them will undoubtedly be Plan E indorsed.

Women on WAAB Quiz Tomorrow

Two teams of women, one from the League of Nations Association and the other from the Massachusetts State College Alumnae Association, tomorrow afternoon will participate in a quiz program over Station WAAB from 2:30 to 3 o'clock. Each team will receive $5 for the use of its organization and the winner an additional $10.

Representing the Massachusetts Alumnae will be Mrs. George Crowell, President; Mrs. Francis Kennedy, and Miss Eleanor Bateman.

The team from the League of Nations Association will include Mrs. Joseph Walker, Chairman of the Educational Committee; Mrs. Edward Stimpson, and Miss Marie Carroll.

Choose Your
Personal Greeting Cards
(With your name engraved or printed)
for Christmas and the New Year
NOW—From Our Complete Selections

Wards BOSTON
57 Franklin St. Boston
At the Engraving Department

SIMPSON'S PATENT DRY DOCK,
MARGINAL STREET, EAST BOSTON.
This dock constructed upon a new and improved plan the original plan being retained as the permanent bottom of the dock. Its arrangements of the sliding and stationary caissons can be taken without danger to the vessel as dock dimensions can be made to the order of the superintendent. No. 21 Commercial Street at the dock.
S. B. HOBART, SUPERINTENDENT. J. E. SIMPSON, PROPRIETOR
State Street Trust Company, Boston

How Port of Boston Looked in Earlier Days

Simpson's Patent Dry Dock, East Boston, is shown in the heyday of the square riggers. The dock was located at Marginal Street. This dock was one of the features of the Port of Boston, the story of which appears in a book compiled by the workers of the writers' program of the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts.

Curley Adds But 239 Votes –Recount Ends

With only a net gain of 239 votes in the official Boston recount of ballots in the mayoralty election, James M. Curley, defeated candidate, today reiterated his intention of carrying his charges of "irregularities and fraud" into the courts.

The Curley gain announced last night after two weeks of careful checking reduced the lead of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to 9,356 votes which Mr. Tobin declared represented a change from the original figures of only "one vote in 1,000."

According to Mayor Tobin, this small alteration in the original voting "is the best compliment that could be paid to the capacity and the conscientious work of election officers and police on election day." He added that the percentage of gain was the smallest in any city recount in 25 years.

The new official vote tabulations for the four candidates in the race are: Tobin, 126,067; Curley, 116,467; Joseph Lee, 19,186; Malcolm Nichols, 6,318.

Hub Red Cross Needs Volunteers

Urging everyone to join the Red Cross during the Roll Call period, which will continue through Nov. 30, Robert H. Hallowell of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, reported today the urgent need for more volunteer workers.

300 Years of Port's History Traced in WPA Guide Book

Nearly 300 years ago, young men were being trained as apprentices in the shipbuilding industry of the "city-like towne" of Boston, even as they are today.

The difference is that in those early days of this nation, Boston depended upon commerce for its essentially needed barter trade —which soon "made Boston the chief trading port of the Atlantic coast"—while today democracy itself depends on ships and more ships in its struggle against Hitlerism.

Problems of the shipbuilders in the early 1600s, even as today, included a scarcity of labor, so that Alexander Adams, a master craftsman, became a specialist in training of apprentices in the shipbuilding trade. Mr. Adams "helped to stabilize conditions by training 30 apprentices between the years 1646 and 1675."

These and countless other interesting facts are disclosed in the latest book of the American Guide Series, ust published, and entitled "Boston Looks Seaward." The book is the story of the port of Boston from 1630 to 1940, and was compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts. It is sponsored and copyrighted by the Boston Port Authority.

"No Novice to Emergency"

"In an era of stress such as this, with the waterfront and its news in the foreground," writes Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Port Authority, in the foreword, "the reader will find in this volume such accounts of Boston harbor of other days as will cause him to realize that here is a veteran port, no novice to days of mergency ready to face the future with the proud tradition of an enterprising and glorious history."

The "chronicle" of the port is so complete that it takes in the modern situation, its needs, its problems, its accomplishments, and its attempt to improve itself from the rate, trac, and physical angles to the end that it may better serve not only its own immediate constituency but our Commonwealth and our nation as well, he states.

John Winthrop, a founder of Boston, was a pioneer of shipbuilding and has often been referred to as the dad of the American merchant marine, the book points out.

The first ship built in Boston was the Trial, built by Nehemiah Bourne in his own yard, established in the North End, according to the book. The Trial was of 160 tons burden, built in 1641, and the initial trip was to the Azores and the West Indies.

Gillan Shipyard

Another early and famous Boston shipyard was just north of Copp's Hill, also in the North End, and was owned by Benjamin Gillan & Co. Some of the ships built there included the 300-ton Welcome, and the 400-ton Seafort, the latter launched in 1644.

Boston's original waterfront and the center for shipping was chiefly in the vicinity of Dock Square, near the present Faneuil Hall. Other interesting points recorded in the book are:

Beacon Hill derives its name from the signal light established there in March 1635 as a guide to mariners at sea. Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont, and second Royal Governor, arrived in Boston in 1699, and listed the Boston-owned fleet of ships in the year 1698 as 193 vessels, noting that there were "more good vessels belonging to the town of Boston than to all Scotland and Ireland."

In those early days Boston merchants claimed for Boston four times the commerce of New York. By 1740 Boston had become the principal mart of North America, and symbols of commercial activity marked every quarter of the town. Puritan habits of conduct and demeanor remained rigidly in force in the early 1700s, with Sunday travel and amusement forbidden. Much of the wealth of socially eminent Boston families was founded on privateering, a form of pillage on the high seas honored in time of war.

Boston opened trade with Russia with the Light Horse in 1784. William Gray became the chief American engaged in Russian trade.

In 1851 Donald McKay launched the Flying Cloud, one of the fastest sailing vesels ever built. It was a 1,783-ton vessel, supporting a mainmast 88 feet high. In five voyages between New York and San Francisco, the Flying Cloud averaged 101 days, 7 hours—a record which has never been beaten by a sailing vessel.

And so down through the years the history of Boston's port is traced. The book concludes with a series of tables showing the volume, of Boston's trade in recent years, steamship lines and similar data.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Illustrated public lecture entitled "Have You Seen America?" by Mrs. Howland Macomber, geographer, world traveler, lecturer, and writer. Bryce, Zion, and Grand Canyons will be covered in this lecture. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Public meeting at which Alfred E. Stearns, former headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, will discuss "Democracy in Education." At the Charles Street Meeting-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, 4 p. m.

Unity Rally, under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America and Fight for Freedom, Inc., Claude Pepper, United States Senator from Florida, Maury Maverick, former Representative from Texas, and Rex Stout, noted author, will speak. At Mechanics Building, 8 p. m.

Song recital by Ruth Gevalt, soprano, and Wilfred Baetz, baritone. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Jew and Arab Are Called 'Kin Folk'

The Arab people are the "kin folk" of the Jewish people and there is room in Palestine for both, said Mrs. David de Sola Pool of New York, National President of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, at religious services this morning attended by delegates to the 18th annual convention of Junior Hadassah in the Hotel Statler.

No business sessions are scheduled for the day. Social gatherings of presidents and activity chairmen of Junior Hadassah groups were held before the services, followed by a luncheon for presidents.

An Oneg Shabbat (Joy of the Sabbath gathering) will be held this afternoon with Maurice Samuel, author and lecturer, speaking on "Progressive Social Forces in Palestine." At a mass meeting tonight, to which other organizations have been invited, Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel, Boston, will talk on "The Sins and the Hopes of Our Time."

Mrs. Pool, wife of the Rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue of New York, oldest Jewish house of worship, declared: "Hadassah is heir to the tradition of a peaceful solution of the Arab-Jewish problem which the patriarchs established with such utter simplicity." She said that from the day the first Hadassah nurse sat by the door of the first small cottage on the roadside waiting for children and mothers to accept her help, to this day, Hadassah has consistently and wholeheartedly welcomed Moslem, Christian and Jew. It has recognized the Arab people as kin folk.

"The Jewish people, through centuries of experience, through the striving of our spirit, and through our suffering in a world of envy and greed, must discover an answer to the question that still rises as a grief-stricken call from man to his Maker, 'Hast Thou but one blessing, O, our Father?' The earth given to man is truly one of simple space and endlessly rich gifts. There is enough for all, if man will learn to use rightly and share freely what God has put upon the earth."

Canada's Oil Output Rises

OTTAWA—Production of petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada during the first six months of 1941 totalled 4,872,969 barrels, an increase of 32.4 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Granges Call For Strength Toward Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 22—Trains were loaded and highways were crowded out of this busy terminal today as hundreds of delegates to the National Grange Convention here began their long treks homeward, with some strong resolutions to President Roosevelt ringing in their ears.

Topping the long list of actions proposed by the Grange in the last of more than a week of important sessions yesterday, was the demand that President Roosevelt take a stronger stand toward labor in these trying times, and attempt as far as possible to conduct Government on a "pay-as-you-go" policy in all expenditures not directly bearing upon defense.

Sales Tax Is Opposed

A general sales tax was opposed as a means of meeting expenses; income taxes and levies on luxuries and excess sales were approved. Diversion of motor vehicle tax money was frowned upon. Capital investments by government, said the Grange, should be deferred until after the emergency.

Transportation, vital to defense production, received detailed consideration and the convention recommended these measures:

Liberalize railroad regulation so far as possible without jeopardizing public interest.

Let railroads continue under private ownership.

Permit consolidation of competing lines if consistent with public welfare.

Let the President take a firm stand toward labor and management so that recommendations of the Federal Fact-Finding Board be heeded.

The delegates approved all measures making for the free flow of goods and expressed disapproval of inter-state barriers to trade.

Democracy at Work

What the Grange convention means in the national scene was summarized by M. L. Wilson, Director of the United States Extension Service.

"It is an inspiration to anyone interested in democracy," said Mr. Wilson, "to witness the National Grange in session and at work.

"Today's call to all America is for unity—the kind of unity that results from the free discussion of our problems, from basing decisions on the intelligent compromise of differences, and from seeking material and social progress through educational progress."

Local Granges are among the best institutions for giving this kind of training, said Mr. Wilson. Policies finally worked out at national conventions like this one are first discussed in local, then in State Grange meetings. The national meeting is the last step in the determination of policy; it never dictates policies to the local units.

Other resolutions:

The Grange favors an amendment to the Federal Constitution eleminating the Electoral College and providing for the more direct election of the President, with such safeguards as will protect the rights of the States.

It asks continued control of the Federal farm program.

It proposes the adoption of a stamp plan for the distribution of "feed" wheat and corn in storage.

Martha Burnham

Désiré Defauw

This sketch of the noted Belgian conductor, now on tour in the United States, was drawn by Martha Burnham during rehearsals at Symphony Hall where he will conduct concerts next week.

Bright Future for Music In U. S. Seen by Defauw

The future of music in the United States looks very promising to M. Désiré Defauw, Belgian conductor who will take charge of the Boston Symphony concerts on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28 and 29. In an interview yesterday, on his arrival in Boston, after a year's tour of Canada and the United States, he praised the excellence of orchestras in these two countries and the response of the audiences.

He is certainly looking forward to his work with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which, he said, is "the best in the world," due in great measure to its leader, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, whom he designated "a wizard." For him, he added, technique "does not exist any more. He is above every difficulty that may arise." Having led hundreds of orchestras throughout the world, M. Defauw speaks with knowledge.

Career in Belgium

A native of Belgium, he was formerly director of the Brussels Royal Conservatory Orchestra and founder of the Société des Concerts Defauw. In 1906 he was elected to lead the New Symphony Orchestra of London, in which city he later became conductor of the Society of Classic Music. Strauss and Ravel have been among his ardent admirers. In 1937 he became conductor of the Orchestre National de Belgique. He made his first visit to America in 1939 as guest conductor for Toscanini with the N. B. C. Orchestra.

For the second time war has made him an exile from his native land and for the second time forced him to leave his property in the hands of German invaders and begin again.

Out of his vast experience he has two points which he would like stressed to young musicians.

One is the need for concentration born of reflection. "Let him worship silence," he said in this connection, "he must find silence and listen for the voices. Then he can express what he hears to others, and let him do it with the greatest possible art."

The other need, he noted, equally difficult to fill in modern times, is for patience, for resistance to haste. The student must take time to develop, time to perfect his technique until he is beyond it. The present-day tendency to rush things along he felt was the student's gravest peril.

Praise for Radio

The radio and the phonograph he referred to as necessary home equipment, leading people to the greater experience of attending the concert hall, and while they would never replace the real thing, he added, they were valuable for education and documentation.

One of the most delightful incidents of his Canadian tour occurred in Montreal, when a traffic officer wheeled his motorcycle in front of him and stopped him as he walked along the highway. Having seen such a gesture when driving too fast in Europe, he asked himself, "Am I walking too quickly, or what is the matter?" Asked if he was not Désiré Defauw, he hesitated, but the policeman went on, "I came to every one of your concerts, and here in my side-car is the Fourth Symphony of Beethoven, the only one I did not have before."

That was during the four-day performance of the Nine Symphonies in Montreal. For six weeks before his arrival every publication of Beethoven had been out of the public libraries, which Monsieur Defauw said had fine collections, and the local music shops had sold out all their Beethoven records.

Madame Defauw, who came to Boston too, said she loved living in New York, where everything is orderly and convenient. She is a painter whose portraits are known to European salons, and she has exhibited in the United States during the past year.

Nazi Plots in South America Told by Argentine Legislator

Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda, central figure in Argentina's exposure of Nazi intrigue that aims at undermining the Western Hemisphere from within, warns North Americans to read the lesson of France in time and avoid a "suicidal selfishness."

The Harvard audience that listened was little more than a handful. It was rally night before the Yale game. Observers remarked that the time of this lecture was set almost beyond a Harvard man's ability to face the Nazi danger 8,000 miles away in Argentina, with Blue Eli encompassing the Yard.

So the distinguished Argentine visitor, who fortunately is gifted with sufficient humor and flexibility of thought to cope with the situation, brought his "Message to American Youth" into a small company. Again fortunately, other American audiences on his tour of universities have shown him more courtesy of numbers.

Those who came at Harvard showed a lively interest, and Dr. Damonte Taborda responded to questions in an easy posture, dangling one leg from the corner of Emerson Hall's platform, as "Frisky" Merriman used to do in the New Lecture Hall during his famous "History I."

Coming direct from the focal point of Nazi intrigue in southern South America, Dr. Damonte Taborda gave well-documented warnings. He told of Nazi propaganda, which he finds subtle, clever, and widespread. He told of Nazi shock troops, potentially 60,000 strong in Argentina alone, equipped with motorcycles, river launches, and other equipment for offensive action.

While not expecting the Nazis to launch an armed attack against the Western Hemisphere from outside, Dr. Damonte Taborda said he has documentary evidence of Nazi plans to set up puppet regimes in South America.

From what he has seen in Argentina, compared with Nazi tactics in France as he saw them just before the conquering invasion, Dr. Damonte Taborda concludes that "the Atlantic Ocean is no more impregnable than was the Maginot Line."

To trust in the oceans would be fatal, in his judgment. Not static incomprehension and selfishness behind fancied bulwarks, but an active and intelligent defense, is the way to security for the Americas as he sees the situation.

The recently formed Pan American Society of Harvard sent its President, E. Bernard Fleischaker, and its Vice-President, Jose N. Rodriguez-Feo, to the airport to meet Dr. and Señor Damonte Taborda. Dean George Henry Chase of Harvard introduced the speaker.

Something New for Boston

International

Girl Messengers Take Over

For the first time in Boston's history, smartly uniformed messenger girls will be seen on the streets, next Monday, taking the place of Postal Telegraph boys called into the service of Uncle Sam. Preparatory to their pioneering venture, Jean Bottes (left), Eleanor Murphy (center) and Madeline Tracy (right) are here seen inspecting sample messages. Girl messengers must be more than 16 years old and be high school graduates.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued moderately cold. Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight, with the lowest temperature about 40 degrees. Sunday, rain, little change in temperature. Gentle variable winds today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly colder today, with increasing cloudiness tonight. Rain tomorrow with little change in temperature.

Maine: Slightly colder today. Fair in the south portion and considerable cloudiness in the north portion. Mostly cloudy tomorrow, with little change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Slightly colder today. Fair in the south portions, and in the north portions considerable cloudiness. Little change in temperature tomorrow, with light snow in the north and rain in the south portions.

Eastport to Block Island: Fair, with moderate to fresh west and northwest winds today. Visibility good.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	35	New Orleans	61	53
Chicago	38	29	New York	52	37
Denver	51	19	Norfolk	59	42
Kansas City	54	41	Philadelphia	50	31
Los Angeles	71	4	St. Louis	53	34
Miami	81	65	San Francisco	58	40
Minneapolis	39	23	Washington	51	27

A—7:30 a. m.; E.S.T., November 22.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:31 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:10 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:27 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Monday, 3:07 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:47 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:48 p. m.

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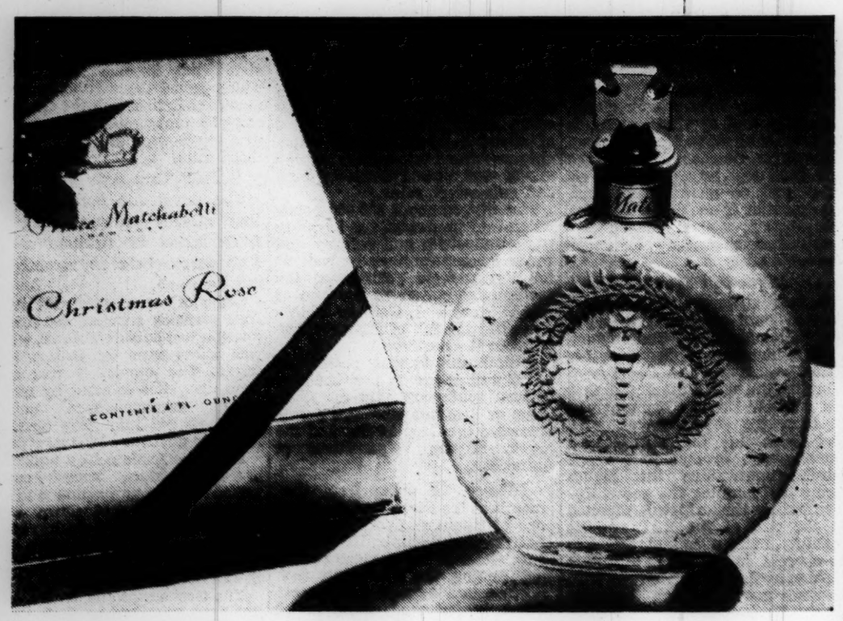
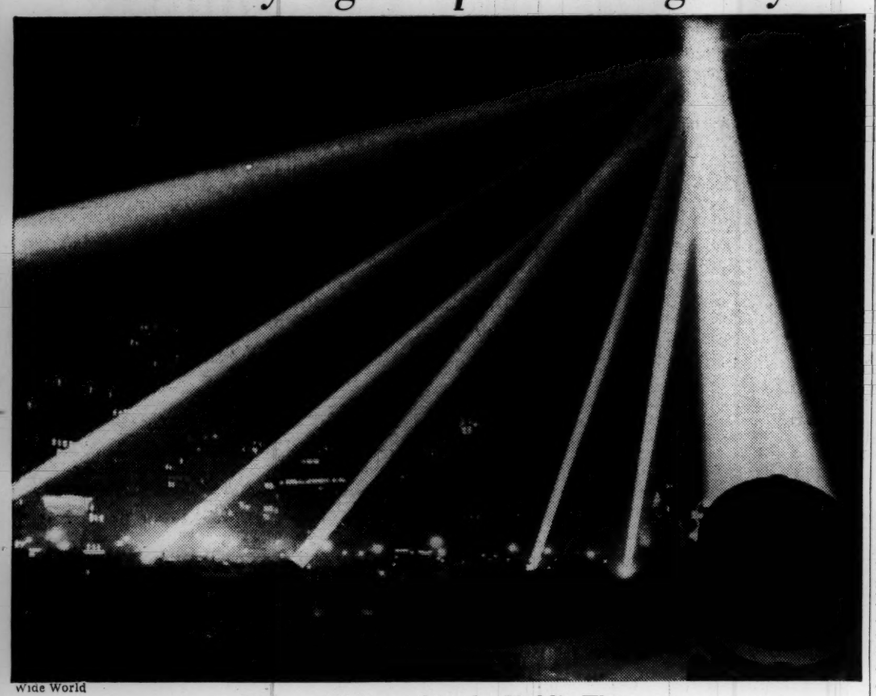
Filene's BOSTON

A Gift to Win A Lady's Heart!



Watch her eyes on Christmas morning if it's
"Christmas Rose" by Matchabelli
A soft, tender cologne that's as gay and glorious as the spirit of Christmas itself. In the famous crown bottle designed by Matchabelli to hold his lovely fragrances, packed in a gay Christmas package decked with bright red ribbon.
$1.25
$1.50 with atomizer
Plus 10% Federal Tax
Also, PRINCE MATCHABELLI "POTPOURRI" COLOGNE, $1
TOILETRIES SHOP, STREET FLOOR

The Army Lights Up the Chicago Sky



Wide World

Defense Rehearsal in the Middle West

The 210th Coast Artillery from Fort Sheridan tests its searchlight equipment in defense maneuvers over Chicago's lake front district.

Municipal League Emphasizes Civic Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—If that great British historian, diplomat and educator, Lord Bryce, could have attended the convention of the National Municipal League here last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, he would have rushed away to blue pencil a few lines out of his famous work "The American Commonwealth." Undoubtedly, the first lines he would have removed would have been:

"There is no denying that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States."

At the end of the three-day program, which featured such leaders in their field as Dr. Clarenee A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin and Ambassador John G. Winant who spoke by radio from war-torn London, Lord Bryce would have had an insight into the principles and technique of city and state government approaching that he acquired in this nation a half-century ago.

The improvement since his day as revealed at this clinic of public affairs, would have amazed him. In brief, the great political scientist would have come to the following conclusion: Bribery and gang rule are the exception now rather than the rule as a result of the shocking disclosures and civic awakening that caused the people to revolt in most big cities. But the complexity and the enormity of modern day municipal government offer problems of vital importance.

A Feeling of Optimism

These problems were made strikingly clear at the convention in the discussions, round tables and speeches. Despite the seriousness of the general world situation, there was a feeling of optimism which was illustrated in discussions centering on the much-discussed higher taxes. There was general agreement that the growing impact of heavier taxes might well prove to be a blessing in disguise since it probably would cause people to make their views and pressure felt where it would have most weight—in the field of local government.

Dr. Dykstra, a former President of the League, impressed on his audience that it must always be remembered that, in the United States, democracy begins locally, explaining that "unless we can maintain the democratic process from the ground up we will find ourselves weakening the entire fabric of our American institutions." He warned that it simply is not possible to have democracy in Washington and autocracy in the local government units.

"The city, county, and state governments," he said, "offer numerous opportunities for local dictatorships through organized party rings. Our government is so decentralized that these local units actually do most of the governing in America. Unless these local governments can meet changing conditions and adjust themselves to the constant need for progressiveness, the democratic process will lose out and we will have slow disintegration of local morale that will affect the whole country.

"We must prove to all the world that democracy can work and do its job, and that we do not have to choose between democracy and efficiency. We must prove that we can have both. But we must prove it, first of all, on the home front, in our local government units."

Youth and Democracy

Allen H. Seed, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the Minneapolis Civic Council, stressed the necessity for making the youth of the Nation conscious of its civic responsibilities. He recommended that this could best be done by teaching the youngsters "dynamic democracy" from the time they enter elementary school.

Shepherd L. Witman, Director, Institute of Government of the University of Omaha, advocated the formation of public forums of all communities as a means of getting citizens to assume more effectively their responsibilities in a democratic society. Along this same line, Howard E. Wilson, Harvard University Graduate School of Education, said that "young people should develop outside the classroom a way of living which provides them with experience in democratic social action."

The League's President, Ambassador Winant, was heard by 600 diners at the annual banquet in his trans-Atlantic broadcast direct from London. He warned that civilization stands faced with the primary problem of existence and the knowledge that "defeat in this war means enslavement." Speaking of the European communities which, "hoping for peace, held back against the threat of invasion, divided in their allegiance by a subtle political strategy," Winant warned of their eventual fate.

"The fact that I want to bring out," he said, "is the cost to them for refusing to be forewarned, for failing to unite in a common cause within their own country, and to join with other imperiled nations on a common front.

"We are not confronted in this battle for civilization with secondary and lesser issues. We have to face up to the primary problem of existence, with the full knowledge that defeat in this war means enslavement."

Teachers of English Debate Defense of American Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22—Teachers of English to the number of 3,500 heard how they could help in the defense of American traditions at the thirty-first annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English here Nov. 20-22.

"By faithful work in the teaching of English, English teachers may aid in the preservation of our fundamental liberties," Robert C. Pooley, Council President, said in his Thursday evening address. "We need now as never before to realize the extent to which language is the pulse of the nation," he declared.

Mr. Pooley urged that teachers assume with greater energy than ever before the task of teaching how to observe sharply and accurately, to think clearly, and to arrive at judgments slowly and cautiously.

Preservation of Freedoms

Dr. Andrew T. Weaver, University of Wisconsin, called this a period of great crisis and exhorted the teachers to see that the three freedoms—of assembly, press, and speech—be preserved. Expressing his concern about the tendency of Americans to exercise their right of free speech by proxy, he wondered "whether the sort of freedom of speech for which our fathers contended is really alive and operative."

"We have neglected patriotic literature in these latter days," he declared. "In these days of confusion and darkness we need to hold fast to great literature which stands approved by the judgment of years."

"How the English teacher can transmit the literary heritage" was discussed by Dr. C. Pollock, New York University. "Aid the individual student in developing his special linguistic abilities and transmit to him an appreciation and understanding of American culture," he advised.

Defense of Traditions

Reading also plays a very important part in the defense of American traditions, according too Dr. Stella Center, former Council President. In showing the need of more reading training in the United States, she declared, "we are a nation of sixth-grade reading skill, and it requires at least seventh-grade reading skill to read newspapers other than tabloids.

"Reading can provide the basis of our nation's education," she said. "An educated, literate electorate is the only hope of a democracy and of maintaining our boasted way of life."

Reading as an all-school function rather than just a part of the school's English program was cited in a paper on "Trends in Reading in the Secondary School," by Dr. Paul Witty, Northwestern University, read at the Friday afternoon conferences on intercultural relations, college English, individual differences, the library, pupil growth, English at various ability levels, creative writing, teacher preparation, speech and dramatics, motion pictures, the newspaper, radio and television, and reading.

Discussing intercultural relations, Holland D. Roberts of Stanford University warned English teachers that in the event of a long war the United States might be divided into warring "Nations." He stated that this might not happen if care is taken to develop a fusion of culture upon the cultures of all peoples who have come to America.

Special Films Needed

In noting the lack of films available for English classrooms, Alexander B. Lewis of Newark, N. J., proposed that English teachers demand films especially designed for the English classroom. "We do not want any secondhand materials or 1921 smash hits," he said.

The production of a one-act play by the Carolina Playmakers' Group of Chapel Hill, N. C., and a demonstration broadcast of the CBS "School of the Air of the Americas" were Friday features. A listening center and an educational film center, open throughout the convention period, exhibited educational recordings and films.

"We who teach language and literature are dealing with more than a mere decoration of polite life," said John Erskine, author, at the annual banquet, Friday evening. Mr. Erskine urged that subject matter in schools should be more useful. He pictured an ideal America in which young people and adults study to acquire skills for life in order to live more competently and more richly.

On the program also was Mrs. Willie Snow Ethridge, essayist, of Prospect, Ky. E. A. Cross, Colorado State College of Education, was toastmaster.

"The rules and definitions in grammar are not short cuts to the understanding of English construction," W. Wilbur Hatfield, Council Secretary, related in showing how grammar may be taught by imitation rather than formal drill, at one of the Saturday morning conferences devoted to problems of English at various grade levels.

At the same session, Ralph Ramsay of the Georgia Teachers' Association deplored the misuse of the English language and the improper approach to the teaching, study, and use of the language.

Elected at the meeting were John J. Deboer, Chicago, President; Max Herzberg, Newark, N. J., First Vice-President; Dr. Marion Sheridan, New Haven, Conn., Second Vice-President; W. Wilbur Hatfield, Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer (re-elected).

Advisory board for the English Journal, official Council publication, Mrs. Margaret Boutelle, University of Florida; Robert W. Rounds, Montclair, N. J.; Eason Monroe, Menlo Park, Calif.; Elbert Lennow, Yonkers, N. Y.; and Margaret Southwick, Gary, Ind.

New Directors-at-Large, three-year terms, Miss Hildur Erickson, Seattle; Thomas C. Pollock, New York University; Mildred Dawson, University of Tennessee; George Gates, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Josephine Howse, Buffalo; Adelaide Cunningham, Atlanta.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed the Neutrality Act revision which restores the right of armed American merchantmen to sail through combat zones and to belligerent ports.

Received from John L. Lewis a letter refusing to arbitrate the open shop issue in the "captive" coal mine strike.

Signed a bill permitting Arkansas to retain its seven House seats in the next Congress instead of losing one to Michigan.

Asked Congress for a supplemental Army and Navy appropriation of $7,000,000,000.

Received Japanese Ambassador Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy.

Senate: Passed the bill to regulate manufacture and use of explosives.

Approved the O'Mahoney resolution asking PM for information of priorities administration.

Received the Connally bill extending the President's plant seizure power to include mines.

Received the McKellar bill to require labeling of propaganda and filing copies with the Government.

Irrigation committee reported favorably the bill granting consent for the Republican river diversion compact.

Priviliges and Elections Committee heard final arguments on the fitness of Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota and the committee vote is pending.

Judiciary committee opened hearings on the Connally labor bill.

House: Killed the alien detention bill by a vote of 167 to 141, the oppositon contending it would set up concentration camps similar to those in Germany.

Received the Cochran bill to exempt materials used in fulfilling defense contracts from taxation.

Granted $25,000 additional to the Military and Naval Committees for defense program investigations.

Received the Wickersham bill providing for the operation of struck defense industry plants with soldiers.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas said that the House would be given an opportunity to pass on defense strike legislation "at the earliest date consistent with proper consideration."

Adopted a resolution authorizing Representative Fish (R) of New York to appear and testify before a District of Columbia Grand Jury investigating foreign agents at any time the House is not in session.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas said the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities would send the Justice Department a list of 15,000 names of persons with records of membership in Nazi organizations who he said are employed in defense industries.

Rules Committee continued consideration of price-control legislation.

Departments:

War—Announced the organization of an air service command headed by Brig. Gen. Henry J. F. Miller at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, replacing the old Army Air Corps maintenance command.

Commerce:

Reported that the public and private debt in the United States as of Dec. 31, 1940, totaled $167,300,000,000.

John M. Carmody was nominated by the President to be a member of the Maritime Commission to fill the unexpired term of John J. Dempsey, who became Undersecretary of the Interior.

Navy:

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced that ships plying to and from the British Isles and Northern Europe would be the first to be armed under the revised Neutrality Act, that the second priority would go to ships going into the Red Sea, and the third to ships going into the South Atlantic.

State:

Eduardo Suarez, Mexican Minister of Finance, announced that Mexico and the United States had reached agreements settling the oil controversy, and that the two Governments also were signing silver money stabilization and highway financing agreements.

FCC's New Analyst Alarms Martin Dies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas said that the appointment of Goodwin Watson as chief radiocast analyst in the Federal Communications Commission justified his conclusion that "there is a new influx of Communists and fellow travelers into official Washington."

Mr. Dies made the statements in a letter to Chairman J. L. Fly of the FCC, who replied that "the Government is fortunate to have his (Mr. Watson's) services in this period of emergency." The Texan also read excerpts from his letter on the House floor.

Mr. Fly described Dr. Watson as an outstanding social psychologist, and wrote Mr. Dies he could state unequivocally that at no time has Dr. Watson been a member of the Communist Party, or registered or voted as a member of the Communist Party, or participated in any way in the activities of the Communist Party, and that at no time has Dr. Watson indorsed the Communist system.

Skepticism on Nazi Denial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Vigorous Nazi diplomatic denials of the existence of a German victory map of South America, as indicated by President Roosevelt, are treated skeptically by most South Americans. They know that German designs on their continent have been set forth in many maps. No doubt is placed on the authenticity of the particular one which has reached President Roosevelt.

Vice-President Herrera of Peru was shown the map when in Washington. Unofficially Señor Herrera has been traveling around South America to enthuse continental opinion in the cause of democratic unity and defense. He says he has no doubt about the Nazi designs, but, at the request of President Roosevelt, has refrained from mentioning the southern states "wiped out" by the Nazis in their latest map.

It will be recalled that the Germans reduced South America to five states on the map publicized by President Roosevelt.

Many believe that the map is in illustration of an old Pan-German plan of expansion. Deputy Juan A. Solari, temporarily at the head of the Argentine "Dies Committee," dismissing Nazi denials, referred to a study by Otto Richard Tannemburg published in Leipzig in 1911.

This related to "Germany's twentieth century task," and according to the Deputy, fitted in with an old Pan-German plan, formulated in 1895 and made concrete in a census of all nationals disseminated overseas. It was at this time, he believed, there began the schooling of overseas communities in preparation of a European victory which would bring world domination.

The naval commentator of the newspaper La Prensa has also dealt with the Tannemberg plan, and published a shaded map to indicate the German scheme for South America. It shows a latitudinal bisection of South America, so that Germany can protect and colonize the lower half, including the southern parts of Brazil and Bolivia and the whole of Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. That division was planned on the possibility of an understanding with Britain and America.

German studies—always replete with maps—frequently come to light in Chile, usually with ill-concealed designs on Patagonia. The Ercilla editorial publishing house has often exposed these plans. In Uruguay the newspaper El Tiempo is the authority for quotations from a so-called Homo plan.

El Tiempo reproduced the map accompanying a book written by the German professor, Dr. Ali Homo. This book, a copy of which is in possession of the newspaper, refers to the establishment of a German state in the heart of South America.

The foregoing provides some Latin evidence and speculation regarding the Roosevelt revelations of Nazi plans for the division of this continent if and when victory is achieved. For the most part, however, South Americans are not interested in any one particular mat.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
Joyous Merry Christmas
BOSTON

VISIT JORDAN'S TOYLAND—MEET SANTA CLAUS, SANTASON
and Jordan's funny clown with Raggedy Ann and Andy, the delightful story book characters, to amuse you and confuse you. Visit the Magic House. Surprise gifts for 25c and 50c.

Glamour Dolls
TO OPEN YOUNG EYES WITH AMUSEMENT

BRIDAL DOLL SET with every accessory dear to a girl's heart. The 14-inch bride is dressed in embroidered net gown with lace, trailing net veil lace trimmed, rayon taffeta slip and undies, full length stockings with bridal shoes, imitation pearl necklace and she carries lilies of the valley. Included is trousseau of nightie, feather trimmed negligee and bed jacket, white girdle, bra, undies and perfume. Going away costume of blouse, suspender skirt, lace trimmed slip, fur trimmed hat and coat, shoes and stockings. All beautifully packed in a window gift box. 15.95

MISS NATALIE NEWTON is a pretty vivacious junior Miss with a beautiful blond pigtail wig. Daintily dressed with lace trimmed pink rayon taffeta dress and panties, socks, and patent leather shoes with buckles. Cries "Mama" and has sleeping eyes 5.95

BLONDIE BEVERLY is a blue-eyed doll with a beautiful blond wig in the latest hair-do. Prettily dressed in dotted swiss with matching ruffled dotted swiss bonnet and embroidered organdy pinafore apron. A crying doll with sleeping eyes. 2.29

BABY BELMONT is completely dressed ready to go out. Cute tailored dress and undies with a lace trimmed rayon taffeta coat and lace trimmed ruffled bonnet. Has short mohair curly wig, movable eyes with lashes and crying voice. 22 inches tall. 5.00

MAGIC SQUEEZUM is a doll you'll love because when you squeeze her legs she has a crying voice. 18 inches tall, cloth body and damty dress and bonnet of lace trimmed organdy. 3.50

RAGGEDY ANN or RAGGEDY ANDY, The famous story book characters you see going through their antics in Jordan's Toyland. Big 19-inch tall soft body dolls for little boys or girls to snuggle into bed with. Choice of Raggedy Ann or Andy, each 2.50

Order Your Dolls by Mail or Phone HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M. (Except Holiday)
JORDAN'S—TOYLAND—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX
Ride the Electric Stairways

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston Woman 'Mothers' British Apprentices

"The men themselves say there is not another place like it all over the world,—and they should know!"

Mrs. Lillian Watts Balcom was talking about the Boston British Officers' and Apprentices' Club on Commonwealth Avenue, of which she is the faithful and untiring hostess every night in the year, from 7:00 until 10:30 or as long as anyone wants to stay.

To talk with Mrs. Balcom is to hear a tale of mothering and kindliness and care that would be hard to duplicate, yet it all goes on so modestly and unassumingly that few have heard of it. The Club was formed 25 years ago as a subsidiary of the English Speaking Union. Those who know most about it—and this includes Mrs. Arthur D. Whitcomb of Brookline, who has continued her interest in the work since its beginning—believe that one of its great values lies in the fact that it reaches a class of Britisher who is most likely to misunderstand the United States and all its works. The apprentices are boys who have shipped in the merchant marine to "learn the trade." Hardly more than children, they have an average of 15 years, and frequently boys of 13 appear at the club.

Invitations Issued

Through the British Consul at Boston, invitations are sent out to all British merchant ships the moment they arrive in port, reading—

> The Committee of the British Officers and Apprentices Club cordially invites the officers and cadets of S. S.—— to make their headquarters at the Club rooms during their stay in Boston.
>
> The rooms are open every evening from 7 to 10:30 o'clock and on Saturday and Sunday from 5:30 to 10:30 p. m. The hostess will be there to welcome you during these hours and tea will be served.
>
> Directions for reaching the Club are enclosed. Telephone KENmore 4740.

Mrs. Balcom is on duty every evening and she never knows when the doorbell will ring and a crowd of youngsters appear on the steps. Sometimes they will have been at sea for months, due to the vicissitudes of wartime, and for long periods will have eaten only canned foods. Therefore, Mrs. Balcom keeps her larder (a big electric refrigerator) full of fresh eggs, salad greens, and ice cream, and the shelves of the little kitchen piled with a variety of things. Her first question usually is, "Now what would you like most to eat?" And as a rule, she has it, whatever the answer is.

Mrs. Balcom plays the big grand-piano for them and she knows the tunes they like best. She says that the boys from Scotland always ask for "Loch Lomond"; the lads from Wales want "All Through the Night"; and the Irishmen want "Danny Boy." Whenever a boy comes to the door who she knows by his accent comes from Yorkshire or Lancashire, she greets him with the opening words of a song he is sure to know. It starts in, "Where hast thou been since I saw thee?" and invariably the boy's eyes light up and he comes back with the next line, "On Ilkla Moor, bar t' hat."

Nothing Stereotyped

There is nothing in the least stereotyped in the services of the Club, and what a lad needs he gets, whether it be a ticket to a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to pull him out of his doldrums, or a dish of hot scrambled eggs to take away the taste of tinned beef.

Mrs. Whitcomb, who, like Mrs. Balcom, extends her care of these boys far beyond the period of their visits to the Club, seems always to be looking for some boy she has lost track of. For nine years she asked everyone who came to the club, "Have you seen George Glover?" and at last one day she got a cable from Trinidad saying that George was there, married and settled down with his family. Right now she is looking for John Buchan, a radio operator, and David Harrison, who when she last heard of him was second officer on his ship.

One day the Club gave a party to a 13-year-old named "Titch," and there was cake and ice cream and lots of other things to eat and much jollity, and in the midst of it "Titch"—who was pretty young, after all—fell asleep with his head on the table.

Once a boy on one of the ships fell in love with a girl in Portland, Maine, and on his next trip the Club managed the details of a proper church wedding for the couple, with apprentices running errands right and left.

Come With Letters

Sometimes a man will come to the door and say, "I met Eric Jones in Bombay and he told me to come to the Club," and lately boys have been coming with "letters of introduction" in their hands, given them by members they've met in other ports.

Two men who were on different ships in the engagement at Narvik, Norway, about which all the world now knows, became close friends after one of them heard the other mention "the Apprentices Club of Boston," for both had been at the Club at one time or another, and it was the initial bond of their friendship.

Correspondence is carried on by both Mrs. Balcom and Mrs. Whitcomb with the families of the boys, so that mothers know their boys have a home that really is home on this side of the ocean. Correspondence flows both ways, and not so very long ago Mrs. Whitcomb had a letter from a despairing mother whose son had returned to her and who wanted to know "What is cole slaw and how do you make it?"

And sometimes there is a grimmer side to the work, for the boys now and then become prisoners of war, in which case the Club turns their names over to the Red Cross and a package of food is sent regularly to the boy every fortnight thereafter until they hear that he is no longer in prison.

The list of services goes on and on, practically without limit.

L. H.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Lillian Watts Balcom

As hostess of the Apprentices' Club of the English Speaking Union she mothers the boys who come to the club after long voyages at sea.

German Now in U. S. Army in Bombed Convoy

CANDOR, N. C., Nov. 22—A German refugee, who has heard London's air raid sirens blow, watched ships bombed at sea, and seen torpedoes come close, is participating in the Carolina maneuvers as a soldier of the Sixth Army Corps' first infantry division.

A private, first class, in the 16th infantry, he must refrain from giving his name to prevent Nazi reprisals against a mother and sister who remain in Germany.

The young refugee was forced to flee Berlin in January, 1939, when his business as a manufacturer of women's coats and suits was seized by the Nazis.

He fled through Belgium, spent some time in Paris and finally reached London. On Oct. 24, 1940, he boarded the British ship Baltrover, which was one of a large convoy bound for the United States.

Three days later, on a Sunday morning, while within sight of the Irish coast, a plane was sighted at a high altitude. "I was on deck talking to the First Officer," said the soldier, recalling the incident.

"We both thought it was a British plane but saw it go into a power dive. It headed for another ship ahead of us and dropped what we though were two bags, possibly mail. A second later we were horrified at the terrific explosion as the ship, struck by bombs, burst into flames. The plane dived again, this time scoring a direct hit on another ship at the head of our convoy. The German bomber then disappeared, leaving behind two badly crippled ships. I have never learned whether the two ships were able to make port."

The soldier described the Baltrover's encounter with a submarine two days later after a heavy storm had scattered the convoy, leaving his ship with only the protection of its own guns.

"The sea was still rough when the German submarine was sighted," the refugee recounted. "The ship's guns immediately went into action and the "sub" let go a torpedo which fortunately missed us. Then for 15 hours the ship's crew searched the waters for the undersea boat, without success."

After 22 days of blackout, the Baltrover reached Boston. "I was delighted to be safe," declared the refugee, "but at the time I had no idea I would be serving in the United States Army so soon."

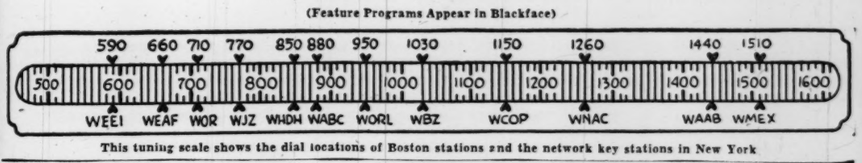
Somerville Employees Get Wage Increases

Somerville Aldermen today adopted a schedule of wages for 1942 which will give most all city employees an increase in salary.

The Aldermen asked Mayor John M. Lynch to incorporate the new wage-scale in the official budget for next year. The increases ranged between 10 and 15 per cent generally.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	**Clayton Collyer** .	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs...	Student Radio Club	Popular Music .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Student Radio Club	Sports; Weather; Music,
12:45	wood": drama	Hour; speakers; orch...	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News Service	Farm and Home Hour..	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Boston College-	News	Penn - Cornell football	Dept. of Agriculture ...	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Boston University	"What's on the Air" ...	game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	football game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Penn - Cornell football	**game**	Short Story Editor ....
2:00	Boston College-	**game**	game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Johnny Messner's Orch..
2:15	Boston University	**Harvard - Yale football**	Penn - Cornell football	**game**	Nancy Mace, soprano....
2:30	football game	**game**	game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Howard Barlow's Orch..
2:45	Boston College-	**Harvard - Yale football**	Penn - Cornell football	**game**	Five Star News .....
3:00	Boston University	**game**	game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Sports Results .....
3:15	football game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Penn - Cornell football	**game**	Sports Results .....
3:30	B. C.-Boston Univ.	**game**	game	**Harvard - Yale football**	Sports Results .....
3:45	football game	**Harvard-Yale game**	Penn-Cornell game	**game**	Sports Results .....
4:00	The Music Box	Notre Dame - Southern	"It's Dance Time"	Fordham - St. Mary's	Song Stylist .....
4:15	N. E. to the Colors.	California football game	"It's Dance Time"	football game	Melody Mirror .....
4:30	N. E. to the Colors.	Notre Dame - Southern	Sports Comments	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Melody Mirror .....
4:45	Radio Bulletin	California football game	Pan Americana	football game	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	Matinee in Meadow-	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	"Music for Everyone";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	brook; Football ...	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	orchestra; soloists	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Matinee in Meadow-	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Male Vocal Trio	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	brook; Football ...	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News .....
6:00	News comments ..	News; Music Interlude..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	Football Summary .	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Alpineers": orch...
6:30	Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today.**	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	U. C. L. A.-Santa Clara	Sports Reports .....
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	football game	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
7:15	**informal discussion**	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	U. C. L. A.-Santa Clara	Five Star News .....
7:30	'Job Hunters'; guest	Little Ol' Hollywood....	Grand Ole Opry.....	football game	Dance Music .....
7:45	speakers	Little Ol' Hollywood....	Grand Ole Opry.....	"Inside of Sports".....	Barry Wood, songs .....
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from	Round Table discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Army Base, Boston	Round Table discussion.
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences':	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance Music .....
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatization ...	quiz program	News Service	Big Bears' Music .....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines" .	National Barn Dance:	**Chicago Theater:' Op-**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch..	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**eretta, "Carmen";**	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ..	**NBC Concert Orchestra,**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Frank Black, conductor**	Orchestra	**Jan Peerce; Igor Gorin**	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade": music .	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	riety show: soloists; or.	Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney..	Dance Orchestra	Musical Program .....
10:30	Army Maneuvers ..	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours";	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marines .....
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"This Is Your Navy"...	Don Bovay, songs.....	Chico Simone's Orch. ...
11:00	Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Musical Program	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch...	Local News; Weather ...	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	Jones' Orch.; Blue	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Rodeo: Stu. Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; music ....
11:45	Barron's Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Brescia's Orchestra ...	Vocalists	"Day's End"; news ....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music..	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	cher, organist ...	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00	**The World Today** ..	"European Situation" ..	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program ....
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"....	nade"	Religious Service .....
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus": children's pro-	"Words and Music"....	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service .....
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan" ..	gram	"Words and Music"....	nade"	Religious Service .....
10:00	Church of the Air .	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air .	"Fantasy in Melody" ...	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": quartet	"Thrills and Romance".	"Musical Album"	Manner" .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan op-**
11:00	News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Church Service	**eretta: "Princess Ida"**
11:15	sky, pianist	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan op-**
11:30	Trinity Church	"Ridin' the Range"....	St. Paul's Services	Church Service	**eretta: "Princess Ida".**
11:45	Trinity Church	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Service.	**"Princess Ida"** .....
12:00	Country Journal ..	**Foreign Policy Talks**	News Service	Student Radio Club.....	Five Star News .....
12:15	Country Journal ..	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club.....	Question-Answer Period.
12:30	News; Weather ...	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Music & American Youth:	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Piano Selection ..	**Orchestra; soloists**	Belmont Senior H. S. ...	"Italian Melodies"	Christmas Carol" .....
1:00	Beacon Sq. Window	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Religious Program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists**	Religious Program	Cafe Continental	Osofsky's Orchestra,
1:30	**Sumner Welles**	Newsroom of the Air...	"The World Is Yours";	Lutheran Hour: speaker;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	**Sumner Welles**	Newsroom of the Air...	dramatization	Lutheran Chorus	baritone .....
2:00	Invitation to	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel: drama	Larry Adler, harmonica.
2:15	Learning	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel: drama	"Songs of the Range" ..
2:30	**The World Today..**	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	**Round Table Discussion**	"National D Quiz Club"	**Round Table Discussion**
2:45	**The World Today..**	**"Wake Up, America"** ..	**Round Table Discussion**	"National D Quiz Club".	**Program: talk; music.**
3:00	**New York Philhar-**	Great Plays: "The Play-	Baritone and Orchestra	Thanksgiving Day Drama	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15	**monic Symphony,**	boy of the Western	H. V. Kaltenborn	Thanksgiving Day Drama	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30	**Dr. Artur Rodzin-**	**World," by J. M. Synge;**	"Listen, America"	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:45	**ski, conductor** ...	**Barrett Clark, narrator**	"Listen, America"	Dance Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music..
4:00	**New York Philhar-**	News; Mastersingers ...	Harpsichord; lute; singer	"Reviewing Stand"; Jan	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:15	**monic Symphony** .	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	Masaryk; N. U. speakers	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow": drama..	"Defense Varieties";	"Uncle Bill": talk ....
4:45	Or.: Helen Traubel	Music	"The Shadow": drama..	speakers; orchestra ...	"Uncle Bill": talk ....
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	Moylan Sisters, songs ..	**Metropolitan Auditions:**	'I Hear America Singing'	Shalo Khall's Electric
5:15	**Swarthout; Ross**	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	**soloists; talks; orch....**	Choir	Choir .....
5:30	**Graham; chorus ..**	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	'I Hear America Singing'	'Young People's Church
5:45	Wm. Shirer's news	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program .....
6:00	Theater: drama,	"Barrel of Fun": variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music .....
6:15	Rosalind Russell .	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin & organ.	guest, Frank Forrest .	Diminutive Classics ....
6:30	"Melody Ranch":	News Commentators ...	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	**Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt**	Popular Music	Drummond": drama	Religious program .....
7:00	Mom": sketch	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Symphonic Strings":	Jeanette MacDonald,
7:15	Christmas Seals	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester," or-	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Nelson Eddy: recordings
7:30	Guild Theater; F.	Captain Flagg and	chestra; Claude	"Bandwagon": News	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**Lane; H. Bogart** ..	Sergeant Quirt	Thornhill's Orchestra.	Service	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	**Helen Hayes: "This**	Religious Program	**Edgar Bergen; guest**	**American Forum**	C. Hageman .....
8:15	**Is Our Destiny"** ..	Religious Program	**comedy; orchestra**	**American Forum**	Central Baptist Church..
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	**"One Man's Family";**	**American Forum**	Religious program .....
8:45	jury: Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	**dramatic sketch**	Gabriel Heatter, news .	Religious program .....
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Religious program .....
9:15	**Hour: Eugene**	"The Parker Family"...	Round": musicale ...	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Religious program .....
9:30	**Ormandy, conduc-**	"Dear John"; drama....	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"We Believe in Our
9:45	**tor; Lily Pons**	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community" .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Committee to Defend	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director ..	Orchestra; guest soloist	America; speakers	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes': Basil	**"Keep 'Em Rolling";**	Pages From the Classi-
10:45	Def'nse Pgm: Music	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	**variety program**	cal Album .....
11:00	Headlines, Bylines,	News; Music	News Service	Sunny Dunham's Orch...	Pages From the Classi-
11:15	Dance Orchestra ..	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather ..	Music by Willard	cal Album .....
11:30	Dance Orchestra ..	Want"; recordings ...	"Author's Playhouse":	'Answering You' British	U. S. Army Recruiting.
11:45	Dance Orchestra ..	"Music You Want"	dramatization	Govt. Official Program	"Day's End"; News ....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	News commentator	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15	'Man I Married': sk.	Music; Talk; Music....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	"Letter-Quest" .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" .	Stories; Music; News ..	"The Bartons": sketch ..	"Melody Strings"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs.	"David Harum": sketch.	"News Reporter"	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Big Sister": sk...	"Judy and Jane".....	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Popular Music .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Sing'n Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: Walter	Radio Ulayhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Network Program	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"...	Organ Recital .....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way".....	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land": drama
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"...	Cliff Cameron, organ..	Johnny Messner's Orch..
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama..	Naval Academy Band ..	Organ and vocalist ....
2:45	'Kate Hopkins': sk..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Naval Academy Band ..	Five Star News .....
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm" ...	News Commentator	Sports and Music .....
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Your Army"	Sports and Music .....
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	"Your Army"	Sports and Music .....
3:45	"Home Planning" ..	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Freddie Palmer's Orch..	Sports and Music .....
4:00	Concert Orchestra .	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Concert Orchestra .	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Around the Hub",	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	'Johnson Family': drama	John Kiley, organist ..
4:45	Press News	Army Maneuvers: News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club ....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song...	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World of Today**	Lowell Thomas, news ...	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane...	Sports programs .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	Marshall; music	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America";**	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	Dance Music .....
7:45	serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs ..	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	State House Topics ....
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery".....	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"...	Jerome Kern Melodies:
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery".....	**White; orchestra**	"Sky Over Britain"	recordings .....
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False": quiz ..	**Richard Crooks; Alfred**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Dance Music .....
8:45	vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz ..	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Tillman Tells .....
9:00	**Radio Theater: Ann**	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news .	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Sothern, Lew**	Dance Orchestra	program	Mary Small's Orchestra.	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Ayres in "Maisie**	**For America We Sing...**	"That Brewster Boy";	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:45	**Was a Lady"**	**For America We Sing** ..	dramatic serial	Band Salute	Classical Album .....
10:00	Orson Welles' Mer-	Merry-Go-Round	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing** .	Five Star News .....
10:15	cury Theater	Merry-Go-Round	vocalists	Bob Chester's Orchestra	George Harris' Orch....
10:30	Defense Program .	Aloha Land	"Gypsy Piddles"	"Affairs of Tom, Dick,	Cab Calloway's Orch....
10:45	News; Sports	Clark A. Eichelberger ..	"Gypsy Piddles"	and Harry": comedy...	Chico Simone's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Master	News; Music	News Service	**Chicago Opera Company:**	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
11:15	Works of Music...	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather....	**"Falstaff," with Duso-**	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
11:30	Music: Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	"The Rhythmaires"	**lino Giannini, John**	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Dance Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	"The Rhythmaires"	**Charles Thomas**	"Day's End"; News.....

Women's Clubs Coming Events

Monday

Brookline Woman's Club—Art day. "The Quest of the Holy Grail," 2:00 p. m.

Elizabeth H. Whittier Club—Meeting and talk on "The Needle and I," by Mrs. Rita M. Pettengill; 2:45 o'clock, Town Hall Annex, Amesbury.

Winchester Fortnightly—Meeting and dramatic play day, 2:00 p. m., Waterfield Hall, Church and Common Streets, Winchester.

Boston University Women's Council—Bazaar in aid of Boston University School of Medicine, Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

D. A. R.—Watertown Chapter, regular meeting at home of Miss Elsie Coolidge, 206 Belmont Street. Guest speaker and music.

Tuesday

United China Relief—Luncheon, top floor dining room, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street.

Quincy Woman's Club—Meeting and afternoon with Literature Committee, Mrs. Carlton Easton, hospitality chairman. Coffee hour at 1 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League—Winchester Circle, sewing meeting, and box lunch, home of Mrs. Reginald Bradlee, 6 Ledgewood Road, Winchester, 10 a. m.

Townsend Woman's Club—American Home Day, Mrs. T. James Harvey, chairman; music and speaker, Grange Hall.

Professional Women's Club—Boston, literary and library extension program, 3 p. m., Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, nature, talk by the Rev. Charles W. Casson, President of the Field and Forest Club.

Women's City Club of Boston—Talk and demonstration of modern ballroom dancing, by Harold M. Baptiste and Mrs. Baptiste, 11 a. m. Refreshments from 10:30 to 11 o'clock.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Third in a series of lectures on "Air Raid Precautions." Open to the public free. Club's ballroom, 10:30 to 12:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Address by Maj. John J. Donovan, Morale Officer of the First Corps Area, 2:00 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Presidents' Day; guests, Mrs. Robert Johnson, 8th District Director; Mrs. Herbert P. French, First Vice-President, at the Town Hall, 1:30 p. m. Dessert tea and reception. Hostesses, Mrs. Walter Johnson, Mrs. G. W. Bell. Musicale, "The Ladies of Godey's Book" by the Marion Allison Ensemble. Chairman of the afternoon, Mrs. H. Stanley Kinsley.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Annual meeting, Perkins Hall, Boylston Street, 1 p. m. Mrs. Robert Homans is guest at the luncheon, speaking on the work of the Women's Division of the Committee on Public Safety.

D. A. R.—Old North Chapter, entertains State officers at the Gardner Museum, Boston, in the afternoon, Mrs. Frank K. Littlefield, Regent. Musical program and tea.

Wednesday

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—In aid of war relief fund, talk by Basil Mathews, M. A., of Oxford and London, England, in the Parish House of the Congregational Church, 8 p. m.

New England Farm and Garden Association—Annual sale of Christmas gifts, at the home of Mrs. James D. Colt, 27 Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Women's City Club, of Boston—Dinner meeting, 6:45 p. m. Speaker, Dean James M. Landis, Harvard Law School, on "Progress of Civilian Defense in New England."

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Music and program in charge of education department. Miss Anne Slattery will read an original script, "The Wives of Henry VIII." Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

Belmont Woman's Club—The philanthropy committee presents Belmont Day, fashion show, luncheon, and bridge, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Demonstration of making of hors d'oeuvres and tea sandwiches, in the Food Shop, 12 to 1 o'clock.

Thursday

Wollaston Garden Club—Meeting and display of Christmas decorations. Talk by Mrs. Albert G. Gustafson, program chairman, on the origin of Christmas decorations; exhibitions of decorations. Community Room of the Wollaston Branch Library, 2 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—First of four current events lectures by Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, 10:30 a. m. Small admission fee to the public.

Friday

Newtonville Woman's Club—Concert by the Tragg Family Singers, Newton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Boston City Federation of Organizations—Meeting, subject is Community Service, Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Chairman. Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, 10:30 a. m.

Minutemen Chapter, D. A. R.—Luncheon meeting, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston, 12:30. Ellis Island donations will be accepted.

Roxbury Women in Council—American Homes Day, business meeting 2 p. m., luncheon 12:30, Masonic Temple, Roxbury.

Wollaston Club To Hear Address On Decorations

Christmas decorations will be the theme of the meeting of the Wollaston Garden Club, which will be held in the Community Room of the Wollaston Branch Library, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

The program chairman, Mrs. Albert G. Gustafson, will give a short talk on the origin of Christmas decorations, and

R. I. Republicans Unprecedentedly Back President's Policy to End Hitlerism

Independent Union Seems Entrenched at Fore River

Whether one of the biggest independent labor unions in New England can be prevented from establishing itself at the Fore River Shipyard seemed doubtful here today.

Loss of the National Labor Relations Board election at the yard this week by the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations opened the door to the rival independent.

While the C. I. O. union said it would fight the independent's signing a two-year contract with the company, its chances appeared small.

Last summer the C. I. O. union took action which today stands in its own way. The C. I. O. then asked the National Labor Relations Board to drop contempt proceedings against Bethlehem officials, including Eugene G. Grace, president of the company.

The Labor Board was then attempting to disestablish the independent union at Fore River on the ground that it was a company union.

However, in a general settlement between the company and the union's national officers both sides agreed to accept the outcome of elections. This decision helped the union to win elections at several other yards, but worked against it at Fore River.

Avoiding further questioning, the independent union then withdrew from the ballot, leaving the 14,334 eligible workers to vote yes or no on the C. I. O. union.

Now that the C. I. O. has lost at Fore River, little basis remains under the agreement for a protest against the independent union signing a contract, it is said.

If this so proves, it will bring to a close, temporarily at least, five years and a half of struggle over labor organization at Fore River. This is by far the longest contest before the Labor Board in New England.

In any case, it is not quite closed yet. Yesterday Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, mailed notice of the result of the election to both the company and the C. I. O. Each is given five days to file objections with Dr. Myers.

Early this year the company recognized the independent union as exclusive bargaining agent over C. I. O. protests. The company held some bargaining conferences, but reported that nothing definite had been completed, and further negotiation was broken off pending the election of this week.

Indicating what the independent union seeks in its contract with Bethlehem, Robert A. Zottoli, attorney for the union, said:

"We want one week's paid vacation with one year's service, and two weeks with three years, instead of as at present one week with three years and two weeks with ten years.

"We want also a systematic reclassification of workmen, which will be a stepping stone to wages increases for a number of men in the yards. We shall ask also improvement in the bonus system, seniority rights, a better grievance system, and rehiding of draftees.

"We cannot ask for a wage increase because of the stabilization agreement in the shipbuilding industry."

By a Staff Photographer

A Swiss Touch in Connecticut

Above: The Swiss chalet of H. C. Honegger in Connecticut. Below: Mr. and Mrs. Honegger at home.

N. H. Jobless Fund by Mark Of $8,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22—If the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund maintains its present balance until January 1, the waiting period for benefit payments will be cut from two weeks to one week, it is disclosed in a study of the fund's operations just released by Gov. Robert O. Blood. The balance in the fund has increased from $6,808,765 at the start of 1941 to $8,185,800 as of November 14.

The $8,000,000 mark was reached at the end of October. The last session of the State Legislature enacted legislation that provides that when the balance in the fund remains at $8,000,000 for two months that the waiting period be cut from two to one week.

The survey of the fund's activities show that for 1941, through November 14, the fund took in $1,975,275.22 through payroll taxation and that benefit payments amounted to only $911,635 leaving a net gain in excess of $1,000,000 for the period.

This compares with benefit payments of $2,304,702 for the entire year 1940 and receipts from payroll taxation of $3,049,623. As many of the employers make payments to the fund only quarterly, there is considerable accumulated revenue included in the 1940 figure that has not been received so far this year.

The survey shows that starting with the month of April the Fund for each month has paid out less than a half as much in benefits as it did for the corresponding month a year ago.

'Little Rhody' G. O. P. Asks Unhampered Citizenry, Candor

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—President Roosevelt's announced determination to work for the destruction of Hitlerism was indorsed this week in a precedent-shattering move by the State Central Committee of the Rhode Island Republican Party.

It was the first time a State Republican party had indorsed the present foreign policy of the Democratic administration at Washington and it stirred prompt praise from Wendell L. Willkie, G. O. P. standard bearer in the Presidential race last year.

"That's perfect," Mr. Willkie said when told of the development. "The Rhode Island Republicans are leading the way. I have no doubt the action of the Rhode Island Committee will be followed by similar action of Republican committees throughout the country."

Although the G. O. P. Committee took the step without a dissenting vote, the prospect was that the action might cause some friction within the party in months to come for two reasons: Only 35 of the 92 members of the committee attended the session at which the resolution was adopted; in the past, several G. O. P. leaders here have openly criticized the Roosevelt foreign policy.

The issue was catapulted before the G. O. P. a few weeks ago when Charles H. Eden, a leading Republican and a supporter of Mr. Willkie, demanded the resignation of Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, Republican National Committeewoman, because she had become a director of the America First Committee.

Minced No Words

Mrs. FitzSimons represents a conservative faction of the Rhode Island Republicans. She is mother of former Governor William H. Vanderbilt, who now is serving as a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy stationed in the Panama Canal Zone.

The momentous resolution called for the destruction of Hitlerism without mincing words. It read: "The United States . . . has finally pledged its honor and committed its resources to the defeat of Hitlerism as a measure for her own self defense . . . The Republican Party of Rhode Island, with its rich heritage of patriotic achievement, pledges itself to that end."

The resolution then called upon the President to "give us a better and more candid leadership in this critical hour," and urged that he "bring an end to the harmful, needless restrictions and interference that hamper the self-reliant genius of this people."

It concluded by calling on the President "to use the great powers vested in him to effectively discourage any action from any quarter that places private or factional interest above public welfare or threatens the Nation's effort."

Rhode Islanders now are treated to a paradoxical situation in which the State G. O. P. supports the Federal foreign policy more wholeheartedly than the two Rhode Island members of the House of Representatives—both Democrats. Both the Representatives from this State—John E. Fogarty and Aime J. Forand—were opposed to recent changes made in the Neutrality Act. Representative Fogarty has criticized the interventionist steps of the Roosevelt Administration on several occasions, too.

Outlook in Elections

The war issue thus cuts across party lines in Rhode Island and promises to add a note of confusion in the congressional elections here next year.

Much of the Democratic strength in this State always has come from the Irish bloc, which is strong for Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policies, but fundamentally anti-British.

On the other hand, many of the Republicans who dislike Mr. Roosevelt's domestic program are strongly pro-British and support any foreign policy which helps the British cause in the war.

At no point does pro-German or anti-German sentiment enter the picture to any considerable degree.

The elections are a year away, but already candidates are being lined up quietly by party leaders.

Latest "boomlet" is one supporting Rear Admiral Harry B. Yarnell, former commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, now retired, to run as Republican candidate for the United States Senate. Senator Theodore Francis Green's term expires next year. He is a Democrat.

Since his retirement Admiral Yarnell has made his home in Newport. He has never taken part in politics.

Rumors that former Governor Vanderbilt might leave his position with the Navy and re-enter politics as G. O. P. contender for the Senate seat were squelched a few weeks ago when he wired friends in this City that he had no intention of seeking political office so long as the emergency continued.

Mass Meeting To Back President

United States Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, and former Representative Maury Maverick, of Texas, will be joined by Rex T. Stout, novelist, of New York, in a declaration for unified support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, at a mass meeting in Mechanics Building, on Sunday evening, Nov. 23, at 8:15 o'clock.

This meeting is being sponsored by the Committee to Defend America and Fight for Freedom, Inc. There will be music and entertainment, with doors open at 7:30. Admission is free.

'Misses His Swiss' but Chalet In Connecticut Hills Fills Void

There it is, nestling snugly on a beautiful Connecticut hillside—a tiny Swiss Chalet, complete in every detail.

Just outside the door, cool spring water trickles invitingly into a hollowed-log trough. Bright flowers nod from trim window boxes, and neatly ironed curtains hang at the shining windows. And, outside, there are other signs of habitation—washing on the line, and fat ears of red and yellow corn hanging under the eaves.

But, inside, all is changed. Here one steps into modernly equipped locker and dressing rooms, replete with tiled showers, designed especially for the players who frequent the adjacent tennis court or bathe in the near-by pool, which are but two of the pleasant features of the Walnut Tree Hill farm in Newtown, Connecticut—a farm owned by H. C. Honegger of Forest Hills, L. I., and New York City.

A bit incongruous amid the distinctly rural surroundings of the Nutmeg State?

Not a bit of it!

To the owner, importer and manufacturer of Swiss music boxes, Walnut Tree Hill is the nearest approach to his home town of Wald, Switzerland, a quaint little village in the Zuericher Oberland, that he has found in his adopted country.

Like His Swiss Home

Far up on "Eagle Rock," the way to which is eased by winding tanbark paths and convenient stepping stones, Mr. Honegger has erected a sturdy bench. Here, from an elevation of some 200 feet, one gains a glorious view of the glen below and of the neighboring hillsides.

"It's just like my home in Wold," sighs Mr. Honegger as he sits there gazing across the valley.

"There you see the church where I used to go to Sunday School as a lad. And there to the left, just beyond the pasture where the cows are browsing, I know the family well who live in the little house. And, as a youngster I used to call at the home just over there to the right."

Memory carries this manufacturer and importer down through the years as he visions the long line in the clan of Honeggers who eked out their livelihood on those rolling hillsides in far-off Switzerland. It was there that the Honeggers had their cradle, records including a blacksmith by the name of Honegger who lived there during the 12th century.

But, not all the clan were blacksmiths. Some turned to music. And the name Honegger soon became synonymous with fine Swiss music boxes. Down through the years, various members of the Honegger family have carried on the manufacture of these tinkling little novelties, which bring so much joy to young and old, alike.

Generous With Adopted Land

Coming to the United States on a visit during the summer of 1922, Mr. Honegger was at once impressed by the magnitude of the possibilities offered, and, after a year's absence he returned to the United States to take up his permanent residence, become a citizen, and to develop an outlet for his Swiss industry of music boxes. At that time, Swiss exports of music boxes to the United States were fewer than 10,000 units. But, today, the importation of Swiss music boxes has passed the 1,000,000 mark.

Not only an industrialist, Mr. Honegger also is a sportsman and writer. A number of his works have been translated into English, and all remunerations have been turned over to "Pro Juventute," a Swiss organization second only in importance to the Red Cross, and which devotes all its work to the care of needy children.

As a young athlete, Mr. Honegger frequently represented his native country in soccer football matches in many European countries. And, in 1936, still interested in sports, he donated the Honegger Cup for tennis matches (senior doubles). This last summer the annual tournament was transferred from Pakatakan to Walnut Tree Hill in Newton. His private hard-surfaced tennis court there is rated as one of the finest in the East.

Water from artesian wells feeds the swimming pool, and, during the recent drought, Mr. Honegger kept the pumps working day and night as water was diverted into the Newtown reservoir, supplying his neighbors with ample quantities of the precious fluid.

This is but one of the many civic benefits extended to Newtown residents by Mr. Honegger who never seems able to do enough for those in his adopted country—a country, which, in one delightful spot at least, reminds him constantly of his much-loved native land.

U. S. Defense Gives Americas Trade 'Credit'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The American defense program has temporarily solved one of the most perplexing Pan American problems—Latin America's chronic shortage of dollars. It has swollen United States purchases in Latin America to a point where this country now buys more than it sells south of the Rio Grande.

Drastically reversing Latin America's long-standing unfavorable balance of trade with the United States, American defense needs, together with the growing curb on exports from this country, left Latin America with a dollar exchange surplus of $52,609,000 for the 12 months ending August, 1941.

There is every indication that Latin America's excess of sales over purchases is being further increased at the present time.

In a detailed analysis of the evolution of United States-Latin American wartime trade, the Foreign Policy Association points out that between September, 1940, and August, 1941, the United States imported $838,332,000 worth of goods from Latin American countries and sold but $785,723,000 worth.

Furthermore, these figures do not include the United States' purchase of gold and silver, which worked still further to Latin America's advantage.

The startling nature of the change in U. S.-Latin American trade which occurred during the 1940-41 period is seen from the fact that during the same period a year earlier the United States had sold Latin America $733,951,000 worth of goods but had bought but $616,395,000 worth. This had left Latin America with an adverse trade balance of $117,556,000.

Rose 36 Per cent

"That the value of U. S. purchases from Latin America in the 12 months ended August, 1941, increased 36 per cent over the 1939-40 level and was fully 78 per cent ahead of the total for the 12 months immediately before the war, was due primarily to the tremendous purchasing power released by the combined requirements of the national defense and aid-to-Britain programs," the association declares.

"Not only did the U. S. policy of accumulating stockpiles of strategic materials, such as wool, hides, copper, manganese, tin, tungsten, etc. (a policy inaugurated following the collapse of France in mid-summer 1940), mean that all surplus production in these materials would henceforth find a ready market, but it also provided the basis for rising commodity prices. The double-barrelled effect of this program was enough to rescue Latin American economies from the depression.

"At the same time, the placing of new and more stringent controls upon non-essential imports in Latin America, plus the inability of U. S. manufacturers to deliver as great a volume of goods as desired, has limited the increase in Latin American purchases of U. S. products. These rose only 7 per cent above the 1939-40 level. During the first year of the war, the increase over the preceding 12 months had been fully 50 per cent.

Real Test to Come

"With commodity prices likely to be held at current levels (which are comparatively satisfactory), and with heavy demands for many Latin American commodities due to continue as long as the war lasts, the chances are that Latin American dollar income, if it does not increase during the coming months, will at least be maintained at the present high figures. On the other hand, the switching of U. S. economy to a full wartime basis will strongly interfere with further expansion of U. S. exports to Latin America, so that the third year of the war should see an even more extensive accumulation of dollar exchange in the Latin American countries.

"The real test of our position in the Latin American market will come only when peace is restored and when European goods once again compete with the more expensive, if higher-quality U. S. product. That the United States is preparing for this post-war struggle for Latin American markets is indicated by the new policy announced by the Export-Import Bank. Under arrangements now being worked out, small U. S. manufacturers who cannot afford to sell and ship on credit, will, upon shipment of goods, obtain immediate payment in cash through the Export-Import Bank. The bank will give Latin American purchasers (probably through the respective central banks) credit terms ranging up to one year.

"Similarly, the bank is ready to to 'assume uninsurable risks incidental to the delivery of goods from plants to the port of destination.' Aided by these facilities, the U. S. exporter should be better prepared than ever to meet the terms offered by his European competitor. The policy of cash on the barrel-head (usually with the order, another part on shipment, and the balance upon delivery of the goods) has been the most serious complaint heard in Latin America against the 'Yankee' trader," the Association reveals.

Latest trade figures show that of the four major Latin American markets for United States' goods, Brazil, Argentina and Cuba sold more to the United States than they bought, while only Mexico continued to show an unfavorable trade balance.

Brazilian exports to the United States during the 1940-41 period came to $144,535,000, while imports from this country came to $117,894,000. In Cuba the corresponding figures were $144,244,000 and $100,225,000, while in Argentina they were $136,595,000 and $78,000,000. Mexico, however, bought $130,380,000 worth of United States' products and sold but $83,415,000.

In addition to Brazil, Argentina and Cuba, the other Latin American countries having a favorable trade balance with the United States were Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Besides Mexico, those with an unfavorable balance were Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela. The figures are in doubt for the Republic of Panama since Canal Zone imports are figured into this total. Figures for Guatemala are not available.

'Gas' Statistics Refute Shortage

Reports of a shortage of gasoline dimmed today in the fact of disclosure that Massachusetts consumed 2,532,284 gallons more in September of this year than during the corresponding month a year ago—and still had 269,000 gallons more on hand on the last day of the month than on Sept. 30, 1940.

Announcement of this fact was made by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who stated that gasoline imports during the month of September, 1941, were 75,454,762 gallons, or 9,728,920 gallons greater than during the same month a year ago.

Gasoline taxes collected during September totaled $2,061,154, an increase of $75,968 over the sum realized during September, 1940, Mr. Long stated.

Two New School Posts Set Up at Cambridge

The Cambridge School Committee has established two new positions, those of directors of vocational guidance at Rindge Technical School and Cambridge High and Latin School.

The appointments will be made at a subsequent meeting. The new posts will pay $3,400 a year with increments which will bring the salary to $3,850.

Raises Urged to Halt Teachers' Flight From Schoolrooms to Defense Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—A proposal that communities throughout the nation increase the salaries of teachers from 10 to 25 per cent with an average country-wide increase of 15 per cent in order to halt the flight of poorly paid teachers from desks to work benches in defense plants where large salaries are offered was made by Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, Chairman, and Dr. Donald DuShane, Secretary, of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education today.

The recommendation followed a survey by the Commission which found that the United States faces a serious shortage of qualified teachers that threatens to undermine the educational standards of the nation. The shortage has already reached the rural districts, where between 40,000 and 50,000 qualified teachers will be needed during the coming academic year, the survey found.

The defense boom holding out the opportunity for high salaries to men and women in teaching posts is sluicing off many of the lower paid rural teachers, the report said, and if the war continues and the demand for defense workers increases, this shortage will reach the large cities and even such areas as New York City." A "definite shortage" of vocational teachers is already felt in cities, it added.

Commenting on the findings of the survey, Drs. Myers and DuShane recalled that in rural districts of the South, salaries for Negro teachers range from $25 to $65 a month, while the scale for white teachers is from $40 to $80 a month.

"The rural shortage is being aggravated by these ruinously low salaries," they charged. "No provision has been made to increase the wage levels, accordingly, the effect on education will be disastrous if the crisis continues."

They agreed that enough vacancies would result in the next year or two to absorb every qualified teacher in the country, adding that this was the biggest teaching boom since the first World War.

Founded last June at the summer convention of the National Education Association, the Defense Commission has as one of its objectives the safeguarding of educational standards throughout the country. Research facilities of the N. E. A. are utilized in making its studies and reports.

Examiner, Freighter, Is Nearly Ready

Launched more than a year ago at the Fore River Shipyards at Quincy, the steamer Examiner—eighth and last of a series of freighters built at that yard for the American export Lines' India service—is at last nearly completed.

Examiner, originally expected to go into service early last spring, is scheduled to come up Boston Harbor Monday from the builders' yard to be dry docked preparatory to receiving speed tests, under command of Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, trial skipper. Following the trials, the vessel is to be turned over to the American Export Lines.

The $2,500,000 cargo carrier, launched on Nov. 16, 1940, is fitted with a radical innovation in steamship engine design, calculated to result in marked fuel economies, and the delay in receiving the machinery from a Midwest manufacturer, due to a strike in the plant, prevented the vessel from being completed for many months after schedule.

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French Swayed to Reich By Economic Pressure

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 22 (AP)—It was announced today that Chief - of - State Marshal Pétain would go to Occupied France to meet a "high personage."

An authorized source would go no further, however, than to acknowledge that there is a parallel between this journey and the trip the Chief of State made in October, 1940, to meet Adolf Hitler.

It was reported also that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan might leave soon for Paris.

By Arno Dosch Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Nov. 22—Domestic issues of first importance supply the pressure which is furthering the diplomatic and economic collaboration between France and Germany.

Half a million factory workers today lack raw materials to work with. In normal times this would cause lay-offs. If this lack of raw materials should cause the closing of mills it might have serious repercussions, but this will not happen, as the Government has planned to meet the emergency and the employers are continuing their pay rolls until the Government can shift the working masses from their habitual factory lives to state-created jobs.

Two lines of development are to be carried out by the otherwise unemployed. The first is urban reconstruction. Paris alone is to absorb a thousand men in opening out the city, breaking through the disorganized former "Red Belt" of Paris, thus doing for the outskirts of Paris what the famous Eugene Georges Haussmann did for Paris itself when he cut through the boulevards and created the modern city when he was Prefect of the Seine under the Second Empire.

Development of Agriculture

While urbanism is one of the passions of the new order in France, the second of the Government's projects is immediately the most important, as hundreds of thousands of young workmen are to be taken from the factory centers as their normal jobs fail and are to be sent to extensive camps to aid the development of agriculture.

This back-to-the-land movement, necessitated by war conditions, will, it is hoped, help make France self-sufficient in foodstuffs in the future.

Formerly modern industrialization had shifted the balance, and for this all France is paying heavily this winter in undernourishment.

The new camps for the unemployed are being prepared principally in the regions where farms and villages have been abandoned in the rush to the city, and in regions which have never been plowed before. Altogether it is figured there are several million acres in France now lying idle which can be successfully cultivated.

War Veterans Active

In this work as in practically every side of everyday life, the Legion of War Veterans is playing a leading role. The Legion has now been designated as the unique political organization.

As the Legion has been enlarged so that any citizen who sympathizes with the national revolution can join it, it has become in fact Marshal Pétain's project.

The Chief of State has in this way in a few months developed an active force in the country behind him. His original thought was that all France, regardless of party, would support him. Finding that this did not take place, he fell back on the support of the Legion, making every effort to bring sympathizers for the national revolution into it.

U. S. Food Growers Urged to Expand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two moves to expand production of foods needed by Britain have been announced by the Agriculture Department.

Canners and growers of the four major canned vegetable crops—Tomatoes, Green Beans, Corn, and Peas—were called here for a conference Nov. 27 and 28 with officials of the Surplus Marketing Administration on means of expanding these crops.

At the same time, SMA officials asked an increase in production of dry skim milk to meet England's request for 200,000,000 pounds of this product.

Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, Associate SMA Administrator, said that dry skim milk production in this country must be stepped up 40 to 50 per cent to fill British requirements.

Food for Hungry Europe: New Difficulties in the Way

Abrupt termination of American projects for sending food into Vichy's North African colonies raises the larger question of whether more food will be sent into France itself and other regions of Europe under Nazi domination.

So the stream of relief food, never more than an intermittent trickle in comparison with near-starvation conditions in France, Belgium, Spain, and elsewhere, is blocked by new difficulties.

Today The Christian Science Monitor examines, in the second article of a series on European food, the status of American gifts, as well as conditions in France and Belgium.

U. S. Food Gifts

Food ships have carried several million dollars worth of grain from America's bulging bins during the past year to the edge of Europe's scanty table, there to place ingredients for what is only a comparative morsel of bread.

The Cold Harbor, the Exmouth, the Artegas, and the French vessels Ile de Re and Leopold L. D., brought succor to unoccupied France and Spain—nominally neutral but on the totalitarian side. Beyond that the United States Government has refused to go.

Belgium, the Netherlands, Occupied France, and all zones under Nazi military control, must forego American help at this time. A trickle of specialized relief foods, particularly for babies, is reported reaching Belgium through British relaxation of the blockade. But no large-scale importation of foods is permitted.

Britain's stand remains as it has been from the beginning of the war, that food for Europe is food for Hitler's war machine. Regretfully London remains adamant, not only in its own interest, but in the interest of ultimately breaking the Nazi stranglehold on Europe, and freeing its peoples.

American opinion continues to seethe on this issue. Such food as has been sent during the past year to France and Spain is little more than a token of American desire to do whatever can be done without strengthening Naziism.

The Exmouth carried wheat, milk, and other foods under supervision of the American Red Cross. The cargo was valued at $1,250,000. Another $1,000,000 of United States funds, through the Red Cross, bought food that filled the two French ships, Leopold L. D. and Ile de Re.

These and other food shipments resulted from a partial victory of Administration advisers, who believe that Vichy France and Spain could be prevented, by Allied kindness, from falling entirely into the Nazi camp. The smallness of shipments made, when measured against the need, testified to the influence of those who believe it is impossible to feed any part of Europe without benefiting Germany, directly or indirectly.

France

British tolerance of food shipments to France across the Mediterranean from French colonies in North Africa has kept open a safety valve that now faces possible closure as North Africa again becomes a major theater of war.

Algerian wheat last summer came to the rescue not only of France, but of African colonies where crops were poor. Harvesting of France's colonial wheat was made possible largely through American and British gasoline and oil permitted to pass through the British blockade. American farm machinery also arrived at an opportune moment.

Some of the essential foods that are most scarce, notably fats in the form of peanut oil, have reached France from West Africa. Gibraltar's watchful sentinels let them pass. During August the ration of vegetable oils was buttressed by a supplemental allowance amounting to 30 ounces per capita in the unoccupied zone.

Within France itself, the second winter after defeat finds the food outlook dark, although the French people, with their characteristic humor of irony, are making the best of it while striking hard, secret blows at the Nazi invaders.

As elsewhere in Europe, the most obstructive single difficulty is lack of transport for civilian needs. When last April the eating of potatoes was temporarily forbidden in Unoccupied France, the Secretary of Food Supply explained that available transport could not take care of both seed potatoes and eating potatoes. Seed requirements had quadrupled from the former 190,000 tons, due to the use of potatoes as a cheap and filling substitute for more concentrated foods.

Despite precautions, many seed potatoes were frost-bitten. Following a poor crop the present supply is low. Black market dealings in potatoes are causing difficulties for the police.

Shortage of animal fodder continues to restrict meat and milk to critically low levels. At one stroke Vichy authorized the slaughter of 1,200,000 cattle for this reason, including milk cows.

Ration cards for hogs, steers, and poultry are issued to farmers.

German requisitioning of available food—a steady but often secret process throughout Occupied Europe and even in countries nominally not occupied—caused the conservative Paris newspaper Le Temps to brave Nazi displeasure. The paper unsuccessfully called upon Vichy to limit German requisitions.

Several free distributions of bread baked from American gift flour have momentarily eased France's plight. Now the mounting tension between Washington and Vichy is curtailing even this relief.

Belgium

A whole generation of children, especially those beyond three years of age, is being blighted in industrial Belgium. While parents are willing to make any sacrifice, the essential foods simply are not available in sufficient amounts. Belgian children were reported crossing the border into Luxemburg, begging for bread and potatoes. Since June the Nazis have closed the border to prevent this.

Facts on the situation in Belgium and elsewhere in Nazi-occupied zones are literally smuggled out in fragments. The Nazi invaders suppress as much as possible of the evidence that their "New Order" in Europe has brought misery and even starvation to conquered peoples.

Herbert Hoover recently cited a survey of Belgium by leading physicians and health authorities, made about the middle of this past summer. Shortages of milk, fats, and meat were said to be "crucifying" the children. Those under three are being cared for by sacrifices of adults, but there is not enough for the older children.

Reported in a "definitely weak condition" were 47 per cent of the children in kindergartens, 63 per cent in primary schools, and 42 per cent in higher schools. Many children are not able to attend school.

Lars Moën, American author of "Under the Iron Heel," who saw the Germans roll into Antwerp and load its rich stores of foodstuff onto trucks bound for the Reich, describes the pint of skim milk "blue and watery fluid"—that was allowed daily for children—when it could be bought.

Wide World

Food Problem in France

The distribution of potatoes to the poor in France is shown in this picture passed by the French censor. Today potatoes are sharply rationed as the result of frost-bitten seed potatoes. The food situation in the conquered countries is growing more severe.

John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, told about the change in a boy of his acquaintaince, René Colin. This single tragedy of transformation from rosy-cheeked zest to listlessness and arrested development shows what is going on in Belgium. And an undisclosed number of children have given up the unequal struggle.

Nazi propaganda meanwhile stresses efforts to increase Belgian production of basic foods, formerly imported in large measure from the Western Hemisphere. The wheat outlook is admittedly dark. But wheat acreage sown is said to have risen from 145,000 hectares (about 358,295 acres) in 1940 to 177,000 hectares. Rye is stated at 125,000 hectares against 115,000 formerly. Potatoes covered 100,000 hectares instead of 70,000.

Latest reports from Belgium admit a low potato yield, but say the growing of potatoes on home patches has improved the outlook.

A figure difficult to credit is the claimed increase in livestock from 1,850,000 head on Jan. 1, 1941, to 2,000,000 head at the latest reporting. Even so, it is admitted that milk cows have suffered a "slight diminution," proving "the feed shortage for livestock."

In a country that entered the war period stocked with enough food for from two to four years, the rations allowed by Germany are described as "extremely scanty." Adults have only 40 per cent of minimim food needs, and children from 50 to 80 per cent, according to Dr. E. J. Bigwood, technical adviser to the Belgian Government in London.

Nazi assurances that Belgian rations will continue unchanged through the winter are therefore seen as less than reassuring.

India's Defense Efforts Bring General Price Rise

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The defense effort is scaling up prices in India, according to N. R. Sarker, Member-Designate for Education, Health and Lands in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

"Existing industries have been able to expand their production under the double stimulus of the virtual absence of foreign competition and greatly increased prices," said Mr. Sarker. "Between September, 1939, and August, 1941, the index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta has gone up from 117 to 156 in the case of jute manufactures and from 108 to 213 in the case of cotton goods, against a base price of 100 in each case in July, 1914. The general index of the prices of all commodities has risen during this period from 114 to 151.

"However, it is not possible to increase production greatly," he said, "because of the difficulties in obtaining additional manufacturing equipment, mill stores and chemicals. Further, war contract prices are more or less controlled and extraordinary profits have not played a very prominent part during this war. Recent enhancements of the income tax and the imposition of the excess profits tax, which take away about 80 per cent of the profit earnings of industries assessable to these taxes, tend to halt any great expansion." Mr. Sarker expressed the belief that in that respect the effect of the war on new key industries had been disappointing.

"The war impetus," he said, "has registered itself more in the expanded production of certain existing industries like iron and steel, engineering, chemicals and cotton textiles, than in the inauguration of any new major industries. No doubt many new industries have been started to meet the requirements of the Supply Department, but they are mostly on a modest scale.

"During the last two years, some new industrial companies have received considerable publicity in the press for undertaking manufacture of alkalis, power alcohol and aluminum. Most of these, however, were projected before the war and the war has been more a hindrance than a help to their actual working. The opening of the shipbuilding yard at Vizagatam in June last is about the only major enterprise to which the war has given a direct incentive. Its potentialities cannot be clearly foreseen at this stage."

"In my judgment," Mr. Sarker continued, "the credit for the few major industrial enterprises is more due to the initiative of private capitalists than to any hopeful policy and adoption of effective measures of assistance by government. Indeed, the help offered by government toward the development of industries in India during the war has been rather hesitant and extremely restricted in scope, and there is a widespread feeling in the country that it was lack of a bold constructive program on the part of government that has so far prevented the development of two important industries for the manufacture of aircraft and automobiles.

"While recognizing that the requirements of war production must come first, Indian businessmen feel rather aggrieved on the point that adequate facilities have not been offered to them for making the fullest use of the present economic opportunity to make permanent additions to the industrial capacity of the country. There is enough capital in the country ready for investment, but it is almost impossible to get machinery, tools and chemicals, unless some particular industry proposes to manufacture something directly useful for the prosecution of the war. In such a case, the Government has been rendering every help.

"The key industries take a long time to build. America is the only country where they can be purchased and she is so busy with her own war production that she may not be able to spare much in the way of machinery for other countries, except perhaps South America. Exchange control is very rigid, and India has practically no voice in the utilization of her dollar balances."

In reply to questions about the home market and the purchasing capacity of the people, Mr. Sarker said:

"The internal market is being developed and Indian businessmen are laying their plans carefully. I believe they will be able to keep quite a lot of ground they have gained, because the intrinsic position of many of these industries is quite sound, but some of it will be recaptured by foreign competitors after the war.

"The purchasing capacity of the people has not increased to any appreciable extent, especially in the case of the vast masses of Indian cultivators. Statistics show that the value of the export of jute and jute goods has gone down considerably in 1940-41, as compared with 1939-40. The value of raw cotton exports has fallen off even more proportionately, compared with the previous year, while the export of oil seeds has also suffered a setback.

"There has been some increase in the price of the commodities the cultivators grow, but the prices of the few things they buy have increased much more. The rise in prices has cut into the purchasing capacity of the middle class also. It would be a mistake to suppose that war prosperity has permeated the entire population. It is very unevenly distributed."

Danish Aid in Iraq Resigns in Protest

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Danish diplomatic representative in Iraq, M. Fensmark, has broken with his Government "in accordance with the wishes of Danes living abroad and because the Danish Government is dependent on the Axis," DNB reported from Copenhagen.

The agency said the Danish Government would charge Mr. Fensmark with high treason.

Nazis Use Silk and Paper As Substitutes for Wool

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—An official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare said that Germany was so short of wool that German sailors have been discovered wearing pants of artificial silk, paper and fur. German soldiers have been reported wearing women's fur coats on the Russian front, he said, and German soldiers in Rumania and Norway are being asked to give up their blankets for the fighters on the eastern front.

Labor Extremists' Demands Harry Australian Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 21—The major problem facing the new Labor Prime Minister, John Curtin, is how to resist the demands of the left wing extremists in the Labor ranks—at least until he has had an opportunity of going to the country and getting workable majorities in both houses of Parliament.

However, Mr. Curtin has displayed firmness in controlling his forces within Parliament and may be expected to be equally firm with the militants in the field generally. His first serious test in this connection is likely to arise from the movement to give the workers a greater say in the direction Australia's war effort and in industry generally. This movement has been gaining strength since the recent advent of the Labor Government at Canberra, which militant unionists have regarded as an opportunity to push the extremist view.

Owing to the manner in which the campaign was launched, the first efforts met with a well merited snub from Mr. Curtin. This occured in September, when representatives of 250,000 left-wingers wrote to the Prime Minister offering to use their influence to suppress strikes if the Labor Party in the Federal Parliament would throw out the then Fadden Government and form a Labor ministry.

Blackmail Charged

Mr. Curtin indignantly rejected the offer, which he described as an attempt at political blackmail. Now the Labor militants in Parliament have submitted a new proposal saying that there was no intention of blackmail, adding: "The spirit of our proposals is that all must unselfishly play their part for the common good. Our aim is the achievement of the greatest degree of unity in the labor movement in the interest of Australian security, and the defeat of Nazi Germany."

Upon the assurance that the objectives of the militants was not the selfish furthering of their own interests, Mr. Curtin agreed to consider the proposals, provided they were forwarded through the Council of Trade Unions and the Federal Executive of the Australian Labor Party.

The militants accepted this stipulation and have now submitted their proposals "with the object of increasing production and minimizing the delays in production." Among these proposals is a demand for direct representation of the trade unions on the boards controlling the war effort and removal of the representatives of private interests from the controlling positions on such boards. They demand, further, greater powers for the workers in factory administration, investigation of monopolies, a better system for price control and restrictions of profits.

Iron Workers' Move

The metal trades unions, who provide the majority of the signatories of the plan, this week went a step further in the campaign to get the employees a voice in the management of the factories. The iron workers employed by the large Broken Hill concern here decided to offer the company the services of an advisory committee elected by the union. "Waste and inefficiency can be eliminated only by giving the workers direct representation in running the industry," declared the Secretary of the Newcastle branch of the Ironworkers' Federation, Charles McCaffery, announcing the offer.

The move of the militants is considered scarcely likely to receive the sympathetic consideration of the Labor Government at the moment, but there are signs of a desire for greater governmental control over industry during war time extending beyond the ranks of Labor.

Arthur Coles, an independent member of the House of Representatives and a director of a firm controlling the Australian house of a great chain store concern, has urged the Government to assume control of all private industry, with the object of increasing the output of war materials.

The Prime Minister has now expressed the hope that the Trade Union Council can evolve a policy that is acceptable both to the moderate and the militant unionists. While awaiting the outcome, he has announced the institution of a Commonwealth production executive "to function in the economic effort in much the same way as the war cabinet functions in relation to defense service." The executive consists of four members of the cabinet, together with an advisory committee of business men.

Firm Stand

It is generally assumed that Mr. Curtin is no more likely to bargain with Labor extremists seeking to gain their own ends than he is likely to give way to capitalists seeking to make a profit out of the war. If the Trade Union Council can show that certain of the proposals of the militants may further the war effort, it is expected that he might consider giving Labor outside of Parliament a greater say.

The militants themselves do not expect approval of their whole program, but they hope that, as a first step, they will be able to persuade the Trade Union Council that certain workers should be given direct representation on the Production Advisory Committee. This at the moment is likely to be the limit of their success.

Mr. Curtin is a realist who will endeavor to hold the balance between capital and labor so as to get the maximum war effort. But, judging from his record since he assumed office, he will not recede from his stand that victory over the Nazis is the paramount need and that the ambitions of various sections of the community must be sacrificed to that end.

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Canadian Route to Alaska From Prince George Indorsed

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (CP)—A gravel highway threaded through the mountain passes of British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska will cost from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, the British Columbia, Yukon, Alaska Highway Commission estimated in a report given in the House of Commons recently.

The report was made with the understanding that unless the highway is shown to be of vital importance to defense, its construction is not likely to receive detailed consideration until after the war. The Commission's report is only a recommendation as to feasibility of suggested routes.

The result of two years' examination of remote territory by ground parties and air reconnaissance, the report said the most feasible route ran north and west from Prince George, British Columbia, and would involve new construction of 1,180 miles of road at an estimated cost of $18,090,000.

Improvements to existing roads and allowances for engineering and contingencies would bring the total cost to at least $25,000,000. The Canadian Commission consulted with a similar body set up in the United States.

A Long-Time Job

The Commission noted that the highway would serve as a tourist attraction and would open up potentially rich mineral areas. Suggestions had also been made that the highway would be a valuable defense asset.

Five or six years for construction was considered reasonable, but the Commission said that in an emergency this time could be greatly shortened along the route favored.

If the road is, built with its terminus at an Alaska point, the Commission said that 35 per cent of its distance would lie within Canadian territory, and responsibility for its maintenance would rest largely with the Dominion.

The favored route, known as "B" in the Commission report, runs from Prince George to MacLeod Lake, Finlay Forks, Sifton Pass, the Liard River, and Frances Lake, down the Pelly River and then northwestward to Dawson, Y. T.

The Canadian Commission was headed by Charles Stewart and started its work in April, 1939.

Three Routes Studied

Of three possible routes which came under study, the furthest west runs from Hazelton or Kitwanga, British Columbia, by the Stikine Valley and Atlin to the Yukon. This route was not favored because of climatic and topographical conditions.

The "A" route, considered feasible, could start either at Hazelton, Burns Lake or Fort St. James, British Columbia, and follow a variety of pathways via Dease Lake and Atlin to Whitehorse. The Commission found that topographical and climatic conditions were not as favorable as those along route "B."

In its summary of reasons for favoring the "B" route the Commission said it is the shortest and most direct, promised to be least costly to construct, and offers no major construction difficulties.

The route is conveniently located in regard to air routes linking Alaska and the Yukon with the south and conditions along it are favorable from the standpoint of air operation.

The favored route gives the opportunity for convenient highway connections with Alberta and has no high passes to be crossed. If the road is built along it, the traffic season will be comparatively long from about the end of May to the end of October. It will serve Dawson and adjacent areas and afford access to areas of mineral promise.

In addition to the new road construction, the Commission said existing roads which would be incorporated would have to be brought up to standard. The distance from Vancouver to the Alaska boundary, along existing roads and the proposed highway, was placed at 1,705 miles.

Link With Alaska

By a Staff Artist

Road From Canada

The route recommended by a special committee to the Canadian Parliament shown on map. Construction of the road may not begin until the war is over unless its needs in defense are found.

Bulgarians Find Price Of Revision Too High

Germany's difficulties with the supposedly pro-Axis Bulgarians are surveyed by a European observer now in this country who is in close contact with influential sources in Sofia.

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent events have effectively changed Bulgaria from a strongly revisionist nation to one in which revisionism is decidedly unpopular. This is not so much because Bulgaria has gained the Macedonian parts of Yugoslavia and Greece and a part of Greek Thrace, in addition to some Rumanian territory in Southern Dobrudja, as because the price it has had to pay for the gains has been too heavy. In fact, Bulgaria has ceased to exist as a free and independent country.

Bulgaria is patrolled by three German divisions stationed there, as well as battalions of engineers and technicians under Dr. Fritz Todt, Water and Supply Minister. Moreover, the present German Ambassador at Sofia is an SS leader named Becherle with a reputation for ruthless oppression coming close to that of Heinrich Himmler and Reinhold Heydrich.

At the "request" of the Ambassador, the Bulgarian Government has had to put all officers of the General Staff whom he did not deem reliable on the retired list, while a campaign has been started against all opposition elements. All the leading members of the Communist-Social-Democrat—or Peasand—Party have been arrested, placed in concentration camps, or shot.

The Ambassador has also started operations against the Conservative elements. Among those arrested is Prof. Petco Stainoff, former Ambassador to Paris.

Clothing Stores Raided

In other ways, German pressure is beginning to make itself felt. In response to demands of the German General Staff, Bulgaria is feeding part of the German army in Russia. Another experience that came to Bulgarians with a shock was the manner in which German soldiers stormed their retail stores and cleaned them out of articles of clothing.

The Bulgarian Government tried to stem this rush on clothing stores by diplomatically rationing the purchase of wearing apparel. Though Bulgaria is an agrarian country, even bread has had to be rationed to fulfill the obligation of feeding the German army.

Bulgaria, however, officially declares that these deliveries to the German army were included in the German-Bulgarian clearing agreement and that Germany pays for the supplies by bartering manufactured goods. However, Bulgaria is entirely at Germany's mercy in the exchange rate of the German mark since the Nazis are the only importers from and exporters to Bulgaria and have thus secured themselves a trade monopoly.

Dependence on Germany

This entire dependence on Germany, together with the fact that the Bulgarians of the Slav race are treated by the Germans as an inferior race, has created an immense opposition which the war against Russia has done much to strengthen.

Bulgarians sympathize with the Russian people—not only the peasants, but also the intellectuals and townfolk.

One high Bulgarian official said: "Whether Russia is czaristic or communistic is of no consequence. We love Russia. Her people are Slavs. We Bulgarians look upon Russia as our redeemer, our big brother."

The King tried hard to preserve Bulgaria's neutrality. As late as December, 1940, he tried to make Russia promise to stand by Bulgaria with arms in case German troops occupied it. Stalin, however, was reluctant to incur any such obligation. When all negotiations with Alexander M. Alexandroff, personal envoy of Stalin, failed, King Boris had no choice but to yield to Germany's demands.

His government was already pro-Nazi. The Premier, Prof. Bogdan Philoff, and the Foreign Minister, Ivan Popoff—both rather insignificant political figures—were not so decisive in this struggle as the "Quisling of Bulgaria," the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Peter Gabrovsky, and the well-known terrorist organization "IMRO." Dr. Gabrovsky began as an obscure lawyer and became leader of the Bulgarian "fifth column." He is among the most enthusiastic followers of Julius Streicher, formerly Herr Hitler's leading anti-Semitist. Immediately after his appointment as Minister of the Interior which was ordered by Germany, Dr. Gabrovsky stepped up a drive against the 45,000 Jews in Bulgaria.

Jews were forbidden to exercise intellectual professions; today there are only 23 Jewish doctors and seven lawyers left who still enjoy the privilege of practicing.

Under the influence of Dr. Gabrovsky, the terrorist organization "IMRO" has been declared the party of the state.

In spite of all suppression, the Bulgarian people still find means of voicing its resentment. Many outspoken pamphlets are circulated inciting the people to shake off the yoke of German slavery and to resist openly. In the country, the peasants are reluctant to deliver their corn and often hide their cattle lest it should be sent to Germany. So food is plentiful in the country, while cities like Sofia and Varna suffer from all kinds of shortages.

The letter V has become the symbol for the whole nation. Most people wear a V on red cloth.

It is interesting to note that Bulgarian diplomats in nearly every country sympathize with Russia, England, and the United States and do not conceal their enmity against the Nazi regime. Hopes for England's victory are frequently uttered. Many of these Bulgarian diplomats spent their youth in Paris, London, or the United States studying at colleges and universities, and have come to appreciate democratic institutions.

On the other hand, they are hesitant to break off relations with their government as long as it is headed by King Boris, who enjoys great popularity.

In spite of German control and in spite of the terrorism of the "Quislings" and the "IMRO," the Bulgarians continue their fight for freedom. The world does not hear very much of it, since it is an underground movement, but it means the same guerrilla warfare which is to be noticed in the other Nazi-dominated Balkan states.

Canada's Christmas Trees

MONTREAL — With Christmas only a few weeks away, and the war still in full swing, dealers in the Eastern part of Canada, particularly those in the metropolitan sections, are concerned about the supply of Christmas trees this coming Yuletide season.

Christmas tree exports to the United States—amounting to as high as $500,000—is considered to be a major industry in Canada, particularly at a time when foreign exchange is so much in demand. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 trees are cut annually in Canada in normal years.

This season, with a shortage of labor for cutting now apparent, it has been suggested that the price of trees might be prohibitive, and that it would not pay the dealer to even attempt to sell them.

Coincident with this comes an appeal by T. D. Bouchard, Provincial Minister of Roads and Public Works, for 7,000 men who are wanted in heavy lumbering operations in the Three Rivers and St. Maurice valley districts of the Province of Quebec, while about 2,000 more are needed in the Quebec City district.

The wastage of Canada's forest resources through the cutting of Christmas trees is a question which has also been raised, and which might affect the market, for it is known that real damage is done when large trees are felled and "topped" for the Christmas trade, and the unwanted trunks left to rot.

Demands of war have given an impetus to many arguments on conservation, the practice of cutting trees indiscriminately cannot be sufficiently condemned, it is stated. Injury is done to property owners and to the scenic effect of the highways by unscrupulous passers-by who steal from the roadsides.

The trade insists that customers compete for a well-branched spire-like tree, whereas a poorly-balanced one is valueless. There should be at least four branches making up the lowest ring, or whorl, and the tree should be completely ringed to the top shoot.

Cramps Does Part In Building Navy

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Rear Admiral William G. Dubose (Retired), disclosed at the launching of the Navy repair vessel YR-31 that Cramps Shipyards has repaired "more than 20 ships that belong to our gallant friends across the sea" since the yard was reopened less than a year ago.

Only five months ago I promised Secretary of the Navy Knox that we would beat the clock, said Admiral Dubose, President of the yard which was rehabilitated after being closed 14 years, to aid in the nation's drive toward a Navy surpassed by none.

"In those five months, he said, "we have laid the keels of two 10,000-ton cruisers and launched two repair ships." He referred to the cruisers Miami and Wilkes-Barre and craft of the type of the YR-31. A fourth repair vessel will be launched within a month.

Border Labor Control Likely

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (AP)—The commuting of Canadian "bush" workers from eastern Quebec and New Brunswick across the international border for winter work may lead to some general policy for controlling movement of labor between Canada and the United States, authoritative informants declare.

With Canada approaching full employment and about to impose a strict wage "ceiling" while the United States does not, the problem of keeping Canadian workers at home for essential jobs was said to be causing some concern.

Hitherto Canada has not exercised any direct control on movement of people out of the country. So far as the United States is concerned the problem has been taken care of by the requirements of the United States law for passports and visas.

In the case of the men working in the Maine woods the United States waived requirements for passports and visas for a limited number of men for a limited time.

The possibility was seen here that some informal arrangement may be worked out with the United States so that neither country will draw essential workers from the other.

In connection with trans-border movements it was recalled that many skilled workers from the United States came to Canada early in the war for employment in war industries.

It has been proposed that some flexible informal arrangement might be preferable to the imposition of a system of exit control by Canada which would stop all movements of labor to the United States.

U. S. Protests to Italy On Arrest of Rector

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP) — The United States has lodged a strong protest with the Italian Government against the arrest and continued detention of the Rev. Hiram Gruber Woolf of Elmira, N. Y., rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull Instructed George Wadsworth, American, Chargé a'Affiaires in Rome, to deliver the formal written protest, it was learned today, as soon as the Embassy had made a full report of all known circumstances surrounding the Rev. Mr. Woolf's arrest.

Mr. Wadsworth made verbal representations against the clergyman's arrest on Tuesday, soon after Italian police, allegedly under orders from the Minister of the Interior, had taken him into custody at the rectory of the church.

The Embassy was informed at that time that the Rev. Mr. Woolf had been arrested and was held for investigation "on seriously incriminating information." Press dispatches from Rome reported he was being held incommunicado on suspicion of intelligence activity, but provided no details.

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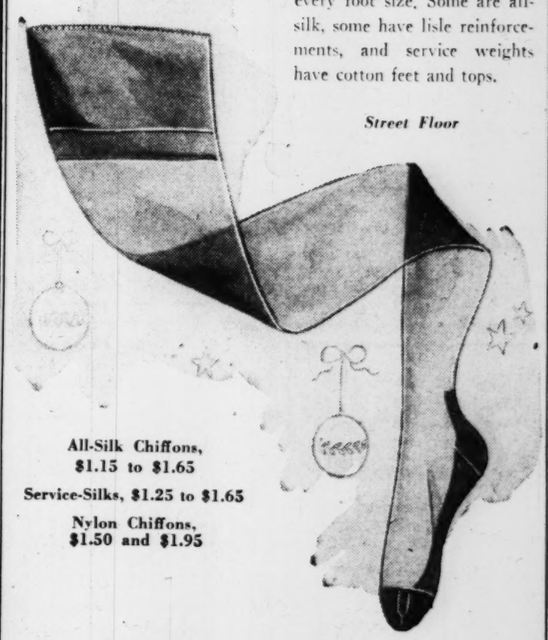

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Education in North China Dealt Hard Blows by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—Both quantitatively and qualitatively the present educational system of North China shows considerable deterioration from prewar years. This is clearly revealed by figures released by the Education Office of the North China Political Council.

When it is realized that even in prewar years the number receiving education in Japan-occupied North China was exceedingly small, any decrease is doubly regrettable.

The schools now operating constitute only a fraction of those open during prewar years. Universities and colleges have fallen in number from 37 to 14. Middle schools or their equivalents have decreased from 592 to 197. But primary schools have suffered most of all, their number falling from about 108,000 before the outbreak of hostilities to less than 23,000 currently operating. It should also be noted that at one time practically every school in North China was shut down because of hostilities. Those reopening during the past few years of "occupation," however, are extremely few in number.

In terms of students, the deterioration is equally startling. Whereas there were more than 4,000,000 students attending primary schools in North China prior to the outbreak of hostilities, today the Education Office admits that there are but little more than 1,000,000 students in attendance—one student for every four in prewar days. The number of middle school students has likewise fallen, but not to the same degree, there being approximately 50,000 in attendance today as compared with a pre-war attendance of more than 127,000.

Three Universities Open

Comparative figures on attendance at the higher schools have not been released by the Education Office, but the considerable migration of college students to the hinterland with their institutions, a widely publicized migration, is indicative of a comparable if not greater fall in higher school attendance in North China. Of the 14 universities operating in North China prior to the outbreak of hostilities only three remain open. And of these three, two are privately-run institutions supported largely by American funds. These are Yenching University, located about eight miles west of Peiping, and Fu-jen University which is inside the city of Peiping. The former is supported by funds from Protestant mission groups, the latter by Roman Catholic mission funds..

Both institutions have more students than at any other time in their respective histories, believing that they must do their best to help counter the tremendous fall in the number of institutions of higher education available in North China.

Naturally, a neutral attitude must be maintained and all manifestations of anti-Japanese activity prevented. Students must sign a resolution not to engage in anti-Japanese activity. Primary attention is given by both institutions to course work in fields least likely to encourage such activity, but at the same time most likely to train Chinese youths so that they may best contribute to the good of the country.

Provincial Schools Closed

Japanese point with pride to Peiping as an educational and cultural center under the "New Order." The existence of these two institutions of acknowledged high standards is therefore tolerated, at times actively encouraged, by Japanese authorities.

Before the outbreak of hostilities, every province in North China had its provincial university. Today, however, none of these institutions remains in existence. Every province in North China is suffering from financial difficulties and is unable to meet its expenditures out of current revenues. As long as this situation continues there is little likelihood that funds will be found to re-establish such provincial institutions.

Nothing has arisen to take the place of the mass education movement which was most active in North China before the war. Most of those participating in mass education work have departed for various sections of unoccupied China where they have begun their work anew.

The Hsin Min Hui, dominant political organization financed by the North China Political Council, seeks to provide some substitute by their Hsin Min schools. Much of their time, however, is spent in propagating the enervating doctrine of the organization which serves prmarily to de-nationalize the inhabitants of North China. In addition, they operate considerably less than half as many schools as were conducting adult education in pre-war days.

The educational content of curriculums in schools under the North China regime is selected with the aim of "stabilizing the minds of the people." The Chinese Classics have been restored to an important position, emphasis of course being placed upon the aspects which emphasize the subordination of all to authority. The study of Japanese is encouraged, in some schools made compulsory, and the attention given to English has been considerably curtailed.

Vocational Training Stressed

In addition to the emphasis on ancient Chinese ethics, equal attention is given to modern vocational training. Japan's program of continental exploitation calls for modern trained labor. The combination of modern vocational training with an education inculcating the submissive aspects of China's ancient ethical code aims at the creation of the type of laborer required for the Japanese exploitation of North China.

The problem of financing education in North China is becoming more and more difficult. The rising cost of living has led to a flood of demands on the part of teachers for increased salaries, the granting of which means an increase in already existing government deficits. There is also the vital problem of teaching personnel. Teachers in many of the schools have been found to possess "dangerous thoughts." Many of them have joined the guerillas early in the hostilities and it has not been simple to find new men of ability willing to teach for the small remuneration the North China authorities are able to offer.

Operating in opposition to the North China Political Council's educational system, there is an extensive network of educational activity in the guerilla-controlled hinterland. Comprehensive statistics are not available concerning its extent but the guerillas claim there has been a considerable expansion of primary school education. Greatest attention, however, has been and is paid to mass adult education with the aim of mobilizing all energies for the war of resistance.

There is little doubt that this educational activity in the hinterland, imperfect though it be, has contributed to the raising of the level of literacy among the peasants. Many are being taught to read, even though much of what they read is essentially propaganda.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Tribune

Putting an Honest Face Forward

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Is It Going to Take That to Get 'Em In?

Jense, Chicago Daily News

A Young Man In a Fix

Lottery Warning Issued

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The National Better Business Bureau issued a warning yesterday against the use of contests in which prizes are awarded for the guessing of football game results, declaring that such contests are in conflict with the postal antilottery statutes when they involve the elements of "chance, prize, and consideration."

The Bureau recalls that Vincent M. Mills, Post Office Solicitor, has ruled that while skill may be required in some degree in making football prognostications, his ruling does not change the picture. Since the outcome of a football game cannot be definitely ascertained by means of mathematical computations or otherwise, the Post Office Department considers that the awarding of prizes is dependent in part upon chance. The law prohibits transmission through the mails of any matter concerning a lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot of chance.

The fact that contestants in gridiron guessing schemes need not make a purchase in order to participate does not necessarily place such contests beyond the postal statutes, the Bureau adds. The requirement that a contestant visit the promoter's store for an entry blank or write to the promoter for one is regarded by the Post Office Department as valuable and legal "consideration" sufficient to bring the contest under the postal laws. The Post Office holds, however, that there is no "consideration" where contest details are available to participants at a place where nothing is offered for sale.

Touring Troupes Formed For Men in Service

NEW YORK (AP)—United Service Organizations has allotted $850,000 to provide entertainment for men in the armed forces, with four musical shows opening Nov. 27.

Eddie Dowling, President of USO-Camp Shows, Inc., and Edward Arnold, Vice-President for the West Coast, added that other shows would be organized as quickly as possible with an eventual goal of 25 touring troupes.

German Ace Killed

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The German radio announced yesterday that Capt. Baron Franz von Werra, young German ace, who escaped from a British prison camp in Canada and later jumped a deportation appearance bond in the United States, had been killed in action at the head of his pursuit squadron.

Estell Manor's Busy Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22—Mayor, poultryman, minister, and father of a large family are the multiple roles played successfully by the Rev. Elia Clemenson at Estell Manor, a short distance from here.

Mr. Clemenson conducts one of the largest hatcheries in this area, and chicks from his 130,000 egg incubator are shipped throughout New Jersey and adjoining states. His Prospect Poultry Farm is equipped with an emergency electric system if regular power facilities fail while eggs are hatching. Entries from the farm have won 26 ribbons, and a prize pullet took the Governor Edge Silver Cup in 1936 at the Atlantic County Fair.

He entered politics more than a decade ago and has been Mayor of his community for 11 years. As thought these activities were not sufficient, Mr. Clemenson opened a little church in an abandoned structure. It was renovated, electric lights were installed, and the Mayor conducts the interdenominational services on alternate Sundays before a congregation of about 40. All collections go for the church building.

Under his regime, Estell Manor has paid up a $10,000 deficit and now has a bank balance. The church is debt free.

Mr. Clemenson is of Swedish ancestry, and was born in Brooklyn 45 years ago, but since the turn of the century he has lived within 10 miles of his present home.

Educational System Of China Gains in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

China's educational system, despite four years of warfare, has advanced, both in respect to the number of institutions and to enrollment. This startling and hopeful fact is revealed by a recently completed survey made by Free China's Ministry of Education and published in the China Weekly Review.

Although many institutions have been destroyed by the Japanese the total number of higher institutions, including universities and technical colleges, has increased. At the end of 1940 they numbered 113, with an enrollment of 44,422, whereas in 1937 there were 108 such schools with 31,188 students.

Increase in the number of middle schools is even more significant. During the year 1939-40 there were 1,973 of them, with an aggregate enrollment of 531,429 students, whereas, in 1937 there were 389,948 students in 1,896 schools.

The report also shows that social education has made rapid strides during the war, the number of social education institutions having actually doubled since 1937. Now more than 4,000,000 students attend more than 206,000 such schools.

War Games Pause; Blue Units Stymie The Red Divisions

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN THE CAROLINAS, Nov. 22 (AP)—Weary from five days of mock warfare, the soldiers of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's Blue First Army began today a week-end of rest in preparation for another week of battle, the windup of the year's maneuver schedule.

In the 10,000 square mile maneuver area in the Carolinas the 200,000 men of the Blue Army and the 100,000 of Maj Gen. Oscar W. Griswold's Red Fourth Corps prepared to refurbish their equipment and move to new concentration areas.

Neither commander has been advised of the final problem to be handed him by Army General Headquarters.

The first phase of the G. H. Q. maneuvers ended yesterday with the Blue forces encircling the fast moving mechanized columns of General Griswold on the north, the east and the south. For five full days the soldiers of the opposing sides had struggled with little rest and often with little food except emergency rations.

General Drum said that the First Army's newly developed tank-attacker units were largely responsible for his success over the Red First and Second Armored Divisions, stymied in every effort to flank or break through First Army defenses.

Schools' Finances Shaky So Refuses Pay Raise

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22 (AP)—The Board of Education voted unanimously last night to increase Dr. Herold C. Hunt's salary $500 a year.

The Superintendent refused the raise because, he said, the school system's financial condition is critical.

Free Medical Care Plan Set Up in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's Labor Government, which has been seeking to set up a system of free medical care ever since the promise of this materially aided it to victory in the 1935 elections, has now established one. Moreover, for the first time, it has made this move with the prospect of co-operation from the doctors.

The new system will be what is known here as "fee for service," which means that the physicians are to be consulted by their patients in the old way, but that the State will pay the bills. It covers what is called a "general practitioner service," which amounts to a family doctor system, and carries none of the more specialized work performed by modern medical men, most of which is covered by separate State plans. The major omission from the new setup is surgery which, it is understood, will be the subject of later consideration.

In introducing its new system, the Government showed considerable ingenuity. Its previous endeavor had been to have the doctors co-operate in establishing what is known as a panel system, with patients registering for treatment with various physicians, and the doctors drawing a yearly flat rate of pay of about 15s. for every patient on their books, ill or well.

Fixed Fees Legislated

The physicians revolted against this plan and effectively blocked it by refusing to register as willing to accept clients under the system. The Government's next move was to legislate that in future the fees of physicians shall be fixed and stand at 5s. for consultation at their rooms, and 6s. 6d. for a visit to a patient. Additional edge was given the proposal by providing that doctors could not collect fees without Government permission, could not go to the courts to recover unpaid amounts and that the patient could ask the Social Security Department to meet bills for medical attention.

The practical effect of this was that the doctors were going to be put on the State pay rolls. Cost of this service was estimated at a sum which, at prewar exchange rates, was equivalent to about £1,000,000 a year. And the choice of whether the system was to operate was transferred from doctor to patient.

The physicians protested against this move, which they called compulsory socialization of the profession. They objected to the introduction of the measure while many doctors were absent from the country on war service. And on the return of Prime Minister Peter Fraser from abroad changes were made in the measure which have made a material difference in the attitude of the physicians toward it.

First the Government stepped up the fee payable to the doctors from the old rate of 5s. to 7s. 6d., both for consultations at the doctors' rooms and in the homes of patients. Then it moved up the fee for night visits to 12s. 6d. after 10 o'clock.

Another important change was that instead of the doctor receiving the money and thus becoming State-hired, money due will, in theory at least, be paid over to the patient.

Question Is Will It Work

Thus from Nov. 1 New Zealand has owned a State-operated plan for free medical care. The major question now is whether that plan will work. The doctors have contended (1) that there are not enough physicians in the country to operate the plan, even if the men who have gone to the war fronts were back here; (2) that there is going to be an enormous increase in the number of calls made by the people once the free plans begins; (3) that the cost is going to be enormous, and (4) that administrative difficulties are certain to raise major crises.

As to the doctor shortage that is admitted. Something approaching one-third the physicians in active practice here have gone abroad with the New Zealand military forces, and there is a steady call for more doctors for the Army. Recently there have been differences of opinion between the Army and the Department of Health as to just how many more can be sent away.

Administrative difficulties are many and complex. One of them is the necessity of checking excessive visiting by less consulted doctors, which may be hard to devise. There is the difficulty of operating the plan when many physicians voluntarily limit their work by refusing night calls or, in the case of older men, by limiting their new patients. There is the complex relationship of doctor and hospital to be solved.

Oklahoma Repeats Case Of Schenectady and Troy

CHOUTEAU, Okla., Nov. 22 (AP)—Chouteau changed to Choteau many years ago because the natives weren't too particular about their spelling. But the dignity which accompanied a $54,000,000 black powder plant dictated that the little village of 400 again became Chouteau—with the extra u. So the town fathers decreed.

Plant officials decided that it was all too confusing. They've directed that all mail and supplies be addressed to Pryor—which is nine miles away but much easier to spell.

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Sudden Bombing of Convoy Described by Camera Man

By Col. Edwin H. Cooper
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD ONE OF H. M. S. DESTROYERS, Nov. 22—Air attacks on convoys, though tremendously exciting, are usually soon over.

This is the chief observation of this American cameraman who recently sought subject matter aboard one of the Royal Navy's destroyers escorting a convoy. It is recognized, on such a trip, that "incidents" cannot be assured in advance, particularly as the naval warfare on the Atlantic is leaning more and more in favor of the British. But the Navy doesn't have to make any apologies for the trip.

It was so sudden when it happened—the incident—I was on the bridge talking to the destroyer commander. He noticed the Distinguished Service bar in my coat lapel. Pulling back his own great heavy overcoat he asked me, "What about that?"

There among the ribbons was a United States Navy Cross. I immediately fixed him up as member of that most exclusive order of the Army and Navy, the Legion of Valor, qualification for which is either the Congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross or Navy Cross.

Line of Rusty Tramps

As we exchanged experiences dusk was falling, blotting out the scene of the dirty sea and slow-moving line of rusty tramps. There was rain and cold gusts of sleet. All was "alert" on the destroyer since an enemy "shadow" plane had been reported as having spotted our convoy.

Suddenly out of low-lying rain clouds, just silhouetted against the fading light of the sky, comes a flight of long sinister pencil-like planes. Their engines roar closer, their machine guns blaze away. With camera at ready I am hoisted up to get a clear view over the bridge protection.

The guns of the destroyers and tramps are streaking red tracers. The din is deafening. Then down whistle bombs.

The job is to catch them with the camera just at the moment of explosion. I believe I have got one just at the right spot. Then crash—the destroyer's four-inch guns speak, and the cameraman, precipitately dislodged from his perch, falls, hugging his camera in safety.

Bomb Performance Repeated

Bombers streak past, but presently return, repeating the performance. A bomb drops very close to one ship which is enveloped in giant waterspouts.

In one plane there is a red glow like an ember ready to leap into flame, but the machine is gone so quickly into the mist that men on the bridge mutter that they cannot claim it as a "kill."

Our convoy sailed on intact as though nothing had happened out of the ordinary routine of the day's work. But I learned to salute the Royal Navy and the merchant fleet. For besides the planes there are U-boats and E-boats and mines—always some lurking danger.

Round the southeast coast of England E-boats lurk in the dark with the engines shut off. They fire their torpedoes at dim silhouettes. Only then do you hear the roar of their engines as they scurry home.

Difficult to Catch

In a calm sea they are too fast for the destroyers, but when it is rough or choppy a destroyer can often catch them.

I salute alike the men who man the tramps and the men on escort vessels such as my friend the destroyer Commander. He won his American decoration at Hong Kong in 1937 when he went aboard the U. S. destroyer Tanning ablaze from an explosion.

He boarded her, he laid a line, pulled her out in the stream away from the wharf. He did this while the ammunition room was on fire. He was a worthy companion for my rebaptism of fire. For it was 25 years ago on this very November day when the Germans bombed our convoy that I was under fire at Sedan in World War I.

Stenographer Quits Job To Learn Welding Trade

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Ethel Mae Holly quit her job as a stenographer to learn the welding trade—because her three brothers, who are welders—make more money than stenographers.

These Britons Are All Good Seaman

Baker, butcher, candlemaker, they all soon qualify in race to take ships through war zones

SURBITON, Surrey, England, Nov. 22 (AP) — A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared today that the personnel of the British fleet had been expanded "nearly 300-fold" and added that "we are now able to send substantial reinforcements to eastern waters."

By a British Sailor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A BRITISH PORT — There seems to be no particular reason why the man who tapped locomotive wheels in a railroad siding in the English Midlands for most of his working career should be a good seaman. But he is.

I know he is, because less than a year after he had left his locomotives, I watched his strong hands at the wheel of a destroyer steadying and controlling her as she bucked and plunged and twisted before an Atlantic gale.

In the myriad ships, large and small, of the vast wartime British Navy there are increasing thousands like this wheeltapper, "little men" from inland, shopkeepers, painters, plumbers, teachers, students, tailors, actors, some of whom had scarcely even seen the sea in peacetime. With an almost impudent self-assurance they just take it for granted that being British they are seamen. The strange thing is that with few exceptions, they are.

In its own way this may be considered one of the phenomena of the war—if only because nobody seems to think it phenomenal. Through it, this proud Navy in which the British Empire knows it can place its trust has been very largely transformed. And yet has remained much the same.

Nation Gone to Sea

A nation has gone to sea. The men of the peacetime Navy, the caretakers of the fleets, kept tradition strong and the spearhead keen. Now the nation itself, in the personalities of legions of ordinary folk, shore folk mostly, have had to provide the straight, strong shaft for the spear, learning from the professional naval men whom they outnumber, the practices of the seamen, and absorbing their traditions.

A nation has gone to sea. And who has noticed the change? Narvik, Matapan, Dunkirk, Crete, the Battle of the Plate, the destruction of the Bismarck, the last fight of the Jervis Bay, deeds like these possess consistent qualities. They have been achieved through the leadership of sailors like Harwood, Cunningham, Tovey, Somerville, Vian and the practiced regular "hands" who have been with them through the years,—But there is another side to leadership. It is willing discipline plus the ability to be led. And, in these cases, consistent seamanship.

They are not "landlubbers," the boys from the shore. They have proved their title. They are seamen. Although with many of them there is an excuse for wondering how they could ever aspire to be any such thing. On board one small ship there was a strange figure who came aboard one night and for a week afterwards was scarcely seen by his new comrades. He "lived" for days in the open behind the for'ard funnel and soon became an almost legendary person. He just did not seem able to stand it.

The rest of the crew were too busy to give the "man-who-stands-by-the-funnel" much sympathy. But, after all, I don't think he really needed any. He is now an officer, proving his efficiency as second in command of a minesweeper. He used to sell furs.

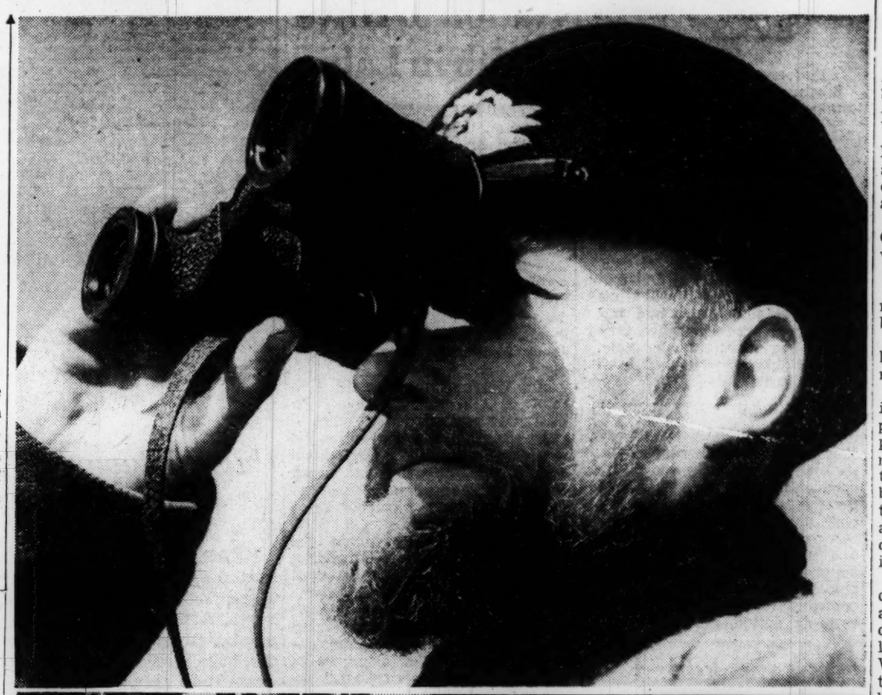
Had to Make Grade

One day it will be possible to tell the full stories of such young officers as X—, sometime schoolmaster, who fresh from training was appointed to a new ship then making ready in a distant port and on his arrival found that, far from being as he had expected, a very junior hand among the experienced men of the wardroom, he was Navigating Officer. He made the grade. He had to.

Or there was Y—, formerly in commerce, who had never been on the bridge of a ship before, except for practise, when he was suddenly put in command of a captured vessel and told to make a certain port. If this was not bad enough, he found, when his only hope of assistance was just a smudge of smoke on the horizon, that his new "command" did not carry the needed charts. He evolved a very special and highly original method for getting home safely [ten words censored] as he had been ordered.

Things are different now, But naturally, equal initiative, and equal self-reliance are expected from the men who have had an easier school of learning to pass through. They must never think of themselves as "amateurs."

Is it strange? Perhaps not. People are apt to forget what happened three and a half centuries ago, when a British fleet smashed the Armada. Then it was not a professional navy that turned the tide that day. A great part of it comprised private citizens turned sailors for the occasion . . . A nation went to sea.



© Fox; Wide World

They're Typical of the Men Who Man the Royal Navy

Top: A representative officer. Once in the Merchant Service, he is now serving on board an ex-American destroyer engaged in the task of convoying across the Atlantic. Center: British torpedo crew of the cruiser Dorsetshire, who sent the Nazi warship Bismarck to the bottom. They are shown on their return to England after the May 27 battle. Lower: Fishermen who joined the British Navy when an appeal was sent out for their services in the perilous patrol service are being taught the art of stoking with the aid of pebbles from the beach thrown into a dummy furnace door. They will serve aboard anti-submarine trawlers, minesweepers, and armed drifters. Photos passed by British censor.

'Landlubbers' Learn How to Shoot—Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At Sea

Three men manning a section of the fire control of a British war vessel recently took stock of their previous occupations. One was a teacher. Another a farmer. The third a flour salesman.

They weren't doing so well at target practice. The skipper of the ship which was towing the target got a bit uneasy. He flashed this message:

"Please note, we are towing this target, not pushing the wretched thing."

Teacher, farmer and salesman maintain that that was the beginning of their efficiency. All three later were chosen to train for officers' commissions.

Freedoom Is Plea Of Mrs. Morrow

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, speaking before the Women's Division of Fight for Freedom, said she considered the consequences of a German victory "so disastrous for us that I think this country should, if necessary, enter an all-out war to prevent that victory."

In her talk radiocast over the NBC Red Network, Mrs. Morrow urged respect for the sincerity of opinions of those with whom the Fight for Freedom group differed. She did not mention directly her son-in-law, Charles A. Lindbergh, whose views on foreign affairs differ sharply from those of Fight for Freedom.

"It ill befits an organization that has freedom in its title to deny liberty of view to its opponents," she said. "'War monger' is an unpleasant name, but 'unpatriotic' and "un-American' are equally unpleasant names."

Another speaker, Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said that "while leaders in Congress say we hope to evade war, and the American people say we are already in the war, America First says it has 'just begun its fight against war.'"

U. S. Greatest Need Seen as Spiritual

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP)—The greatest national needs today are spiritual and cultural, Dr. Theodore M. Greene, Princeton University philosophy professor, told the fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools here.

"As a Nation we are confused regarding many basic issues," Dr. Greene said. "We have lost much of our moral assurance; our religious faith is weak."

Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council of Education, declared in a paper that "true world democracy does not mean domination by anyone. I do not believe there can be any peace in the modern world until Hitler and all he stands for is defeated."

The paper was read by C. S. Marsh in Dr. Zook's absence at a Havana conference.

New Chargé d'Affairs For U. S. at Berlin Sails

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—George L. Brandt, newly named chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Berlin, sailed aboard the liner Excalibur yesterday en route to Berlin via Lisbon.

Mr. Brandt, a resident of Washington, D. C., will relieve Leland Morris and will have the title of Counselor to the Embassy. He takes charge in the absence of a United States Ambassador to Germany.

Sailing with him were Gardiner Richardson, First Secretary of the Embassy, and Third Secretary Harrison Lewis. Mr. Brandt said his official family would number about 100 persons.

Meet Feisal II of Iraq: He Doesn't Know He's King

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP)—In a big yellow palace on the banks of the Tigris lives a little boy who is a King but doesn't know it.

He is His Hashamite Majesty, Feisal II, descendant of the Prophet and King of Iraq. He is six years old and the world's youngest monarch.

A visitor recently asked the Queen whether her son realized he was King.

"Ask him," replied the Queen.

"How many Kings can you name?" inquired the visitor of the boy.

Feisal reeled off the names of a half dozen living monarchs but did not include himself.

A close friend of the Royal Family who spends much time at the palace said: "Little Feisal sees his picture on stamps, money and almost everywhere else. As he walks through the garden he is saluted by the Royal Guard. If he drives through the city he is cheered. He accepts these things as natural and does not yet seem to realize that he is King."

The boy King is bright and cheerful. He learns rapidly. He has a whole wing of the palace, air-conditioned and furnished by a leading London firm, to himself. Well-wishers send him so many toys that they flood the palace and he gives many of them away to other children.

He is fond of animals and has a dog and a pair of ponies sent to him by Regent Horthy of Hungary.

He has an English nurse, Miss Dora Borland, and an English governess, Miss Betty Sulman. He rises early, has a walk before breakfast, spends three hours each morning in a sort of kindergarten lesson with Miss Sulman, then takes a plunge in a pool in the palace garden. He learned to swim this year.

He lunches with his mother and other members of the Royal Family, has a nap, goes out again in the late afternoon. Then supper and an early bedtime.

He speaks Arabic and English equally well and never mixes the two. The Queen supplements Miss Sulman's lessons with some of her own.

Feisal has no close companions his own age, but occasionally there is a party at the palace attended by about 25 children. It is at these parties that he gives away his toys. Feisal, whose rule is under the regency of his uncle, the Emir Abdul Illah, became King almost three years ago, succeeding his father, King Ghazi. King Ghazi was the son of Feisal I, a scion of the famous Hashamite House of Southern Arabia which played a leading part in the revolt against the Turks in the last World War.

The country over which the boy King may one day rule is noted for turbulence and the job facing him is not likely to be a tranquil one.

Among his subjects are fierce desert tribesmen and two minorities who have often given the Iraqi trouble, the Kurds and the Assyrians. There are many religious disputes and Baghdad has a big gangster element. Iraq's wealth in oil and other undeveloped resources attracts covetous glances from abroad.

So perhaps it is just as well that the boy does not yet know about the job that awaits him.

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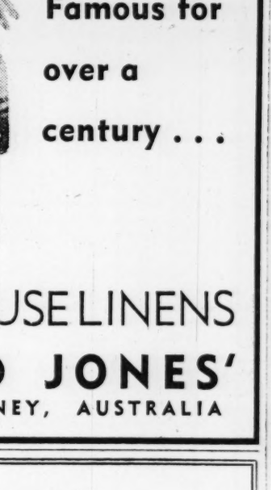
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Argentina Must Turn to U. S. For $250,000,000 of Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The arms-buying mission appointed by Acting President Castillo looks entirely to the United States, the only available market. The amount to be spent is 1,000,000,000 pesos—roughly $250,000,000. Leadership of the Mission is entrusted to Rear Admiral Sabá H. Sueyro and Gen. Eduardo T. Lapez.

Foreign Minister Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú has undertaken that the purchases will be "adjusted to the continental defense program." It is on this understanding, presumably, that $70,000,000 has been made available to Argentina under the lend-lease law which concedes credits to American nations buying arms for defense against foreign aggression.

The 1,000,000,000 peso allocation is in addition to the purchases already being made under existing allowances of a total of 1,300,000,000 pesos for the Army and Navy, spontaneously decided upon when Argentina perceived the cruel realities of the international situation and the dangers to all countries, no matter what their geographical location, who failed to prepare or modernize defense.

British Let Goods Through

With commencement of special purchases in the United States, news has reached Buenos Aires of the fate of some war equipment ordered from Germany and Denmark before the outbreak of European hostilities. It is comparatively good news for Argentina. Some of the orders have been executed and delivery may be effected through Lisbon. British indulgence is said to have been granted for ocean transport.

The material for the Rio Cuarto powder factory is of principal interest here. It is part of commitments to the value of 3,500,000 marks during 1938. Previous deliveries have been made, some through Italy before that country became a belligerent. The local factory was started under German technical supervision.

It is understood that the remaining factory equipment, worth nearly 500,000 marks, is already or soon will be in Lisbon, having been transported there by rail from Germany. Argentina is expected to send one or even two of its ships to fetch the cargo. The recently-acquired Italian refugee fleet may be drawn upon for this purpose.

This country has been disappointed on one point. There was a 1,500,000-mark contract for the establishment of a synthetic nitric acid plant. Fulfillment has been postponed until after the war. The Argentine factory building is well advanced, with much of the equipment ready, but, irrespective of the British attitude, Germany is not willing to lose the technicians necessary for its operation.

Europe Becomes Impossible

On the whole, Argentina is satisfied, but reports of the withdrawal of the buying mission from Europe suggest that it is considered most of the work possible to do under war conditions has been achieved. Many contracts became null and void when war broke out, and the mission itself which used to have headquarters in Paris transferred to Rome.

The European buying mission is of a permanent character. It used to include about 50 officers. Most of these have returned to Buenos Aires. The staff today is limited to Col. Felix Best, another officer and a few civil employees. Colonel Best recently denied that Argentina had placed any contracts since war broke out—that is, in Germany or Italy.

No inkling has been given of the nature of the purchases to be made in the United States. Acting President Castillo has limited himself to the qualification that the technicians will have the last word. It is likely that preference will be shown for machinery for military production at home. The limitations of American wartime economy are appreciated here. It is recognized that, for all good will and neighborliness, supplies will depend on how far these are available and by what means these can contribute to all-American as well as to Argentine security.

Supreme Court Lights Now 'Stop' Attorneys

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 22

Red and white lights have taken over one of the functions of Chief Justice Harlan Stone.

The new electrical contrivance notifies attorneys when it is time to stop talking before the Supreme Court—the white light appearing five minutes before, and the red signal when the allotted time is up.

Since the Tribunal first met in 1790, the Chief Justice has acted as timekeeper and has informed attorneys when they have exhausted their time. The lights are operated from the Marshal's desk.

24 Stars Added To the Pleiades

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. Adrian Van Maanen has added 24 small stars, some of them 1,000 times as faint as the sun, to the known population of the Pleiades or Seven Sisters constellation.

Dr. Van Maanen's 24 increases the total of known stars in the constellation to 211, many of which can be seen with the naked eye. Alcyone is the most brilliant, almost 1,000 times as bright as the sun. All the Seven Sisters and their parents are visible except Electra. It, the ancient Greeks said, is in mourning.

Murray Asks Nation to Have Faith in Labor

DETROIT, Nov. 22 (AP)—In accepting another one-year term as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Philip Murray called upon President Roosevelt to "come just a little bit closer to labor, to have faith in American labor."

Also Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, now on strike in captive coal mines, Mr. Murray flatly told industry not to "take advantage of the present grave national emergency to attempt to manacle labor."

Mr. Murray, who succeeded to the C. I. O. Presidency when John L. Lewis abdicated the office a year ago, told the convention he would not encourage jurisdictional raids within the union and urged delegates "to also refrain from indulging in other kinds of raids upon other unions."

Mr. Murray called upon the White House and upon American business to "accept us in good faith, sit around the industry council table with us, and consult with us with reference to accelerated production, give us an administrative part in the development of these great defense projects."

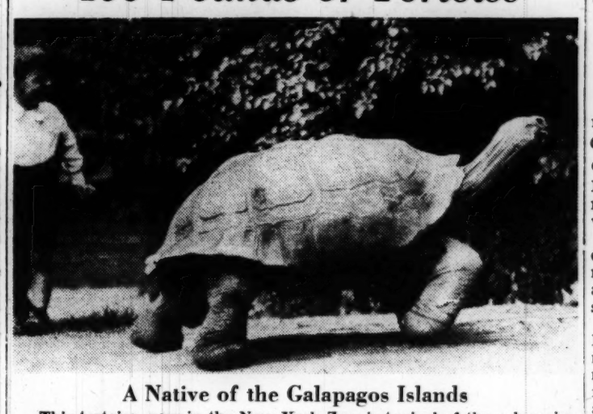
"Admit labor," he urged, "because when you talk of labor in America you talk of America—labor is America, America is labor."

James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer, and six Vice-Presidents also were re-elected.

New Hawaii Troop Station

HONOLULU, Nov. 22 (AP)—United States Army officials said here a new troop station, to be manned mostly by artillery, would be established at Ulupau Head, near the Kaneohe Naval Air Station on Oahu Island. Barracks now are being constructed at the new fort, which has not yet been named.

400 Pounds of Tortoise



A Native of the Galapagos Islands

This tortoise, now in the New York Zoo, is typical of the colony in Miami, Fla.

Huge Galapagos Tortoises Thrive In Homelike Atmosphere of Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Added proof that tropical creatures thrive in Miami is the fact that the city has the largest colony of giant Galapagos tortoises probably in the world, for this huge reptile has become almost extinct even in its native islands off the coast of South America.

That the giant tortoise has not disappeared is due to the efforts of Charles Haskins Townsend, who for 30 years was director of the New York Aquarium and is now making his home in Miami.

It was while he was on one of his research trips for the Government that Mr. Townsend first visited the Galapagos Islands about 1890. Even then the giant tortoises, which once covered the mountain sides of these volcanic islands, were difficult to find. Between the years 1831 and 1868, when the whaling industry flourished, it was the custom for the whaling vessels to stop at the Galapagos Islands and load up with tortoises, or terrapin, as they were called, the favorite food of the crews.

The giant tortoise, which often attains a weight of 600 pounds and more, and stands as high as a man's belt, is not to be confused with the tortoise turtle whose shell is used commercially. The Galapagos tortoise is good for nothing but food, Mr. Townsend said. They are long lived. Authentic records showing that they have lived more than 145 years in captivity.

The history of the whaling industry and of the Galapagos tortoise is closely linked, according to records. In his research work Mr. Townsend examined the logbooks of 79 whaling vessels at New Bedford, Mass., that made 180 calls at the Galapagos Islands between 1831 and 1868. All the logbooks give lengthy description of tortoise hunting on the Galapagos Islands. Mr. Townsend estimates that not less than 10,000,000 of the creatures were loaded on the ships to feed the crews.

In Miami the tortoise colony is under the protection of the North Miami zoo and they may be seen at any time. At a short distance they look like nothing so much as a group of black igloos. Then one begins to move and if he is curious about the visitor, he will hold up his long neck, raise himself on his strange legs and waddle over to see what it's all about. There was some excitement recently when two baby giants were hatched here. And, believe it or not, each one was as small as any baby turtle that can be held in the palm of one's hand.

English Rarities At Morgan Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—In an exhibition entitled "The British Tradition," the Pierpont Morgan Library has placed on display more than 400 items illustrative of the literary, artistic and historical heritage of Britain from the eleventh through the nineteenth century. The exhibition will be open to the public daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. through March 30 save on Sundays and holidays.

Treasures drawn from the Library's own trove of English rarities make up the entire display, including illuminated and other medieval manuscripts, armorial bindings, letters and documents by historical personages, drawings by English artists and illustrators, autograph letters and manuscripts by English authors and early editions of English books.

Thirteen productions from the press of William Caxton, England's first printer, are shown, together with armorial bindings executed for English sovereigns from Henry VIII to Queen Anne.

Rail and Union Heads to See Roosevelt on Strike Issues

By the Associated Press

Washington: Representatives of railroads and the five Railroad Operating Brotherhoods sought a conference today with President Roosevelt after an abrupt halt in negotiations to avert a nation-wide strike set for Dec. 7.

The decision to report to President Roosevelt was reached last night in a five-minute meeting and no further conferences were scheduled.

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, told newspapermen the meeting broke up after the "refusal on the part of the carriers in any way to go beyond" a presidential board's recommendation for settlement of the wage dispute.

New York: Federal conciliators have suggested a basis for settlement of the dispute between the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers (independent) and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The Federation's National Council considered the proposal, details of which were not made known, but adjourned without taking any action.

Pending the Council's deliberations, the union a week ago deferred a threatened strike which it said would have disrupted communications in 42 states.

New York: Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association of the American Federation of Labor, reported that 1,600 strikers at three major sugar refineries in the Metropolitan area had voted to return to work last midnight.

Mr. Ryan added that the workers decided to submit demands for higher pay to the United States Department of Labor's Conciliation Service, acting at the request of Federal Conciliator John R. Steelman.

'Skylark' at the Metropolitan

As a play by Samson Raphaelson, "Skylark" was a slight romance with the accent on comedy. As a film adaptation by Allan Scott and Z. Myers, now at the Metropolitan, it is a slight comedy with the accent on romance. At least half of Mr. Raphaelson's funny lines have been expunged. Unfortunately, too, Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland, and Brian Aherne seem miscast but they deserve credit for making the best of things.

The filmed "Skylark" is not altogether without merit. The efforts of Lydia Kenyon to win back Tony Kenyon from his business and to rescue their marriage has moments of humor and even of charm. But recriminations and reconciliations, repeated several times, can become tedious unless winningly done. The film is always running away from its situations instead of facing them like a conscientious comedy. The play ended with a reconciliation founded on Lydia's adoption of a baby. While this was artificial enough, it had more persuasion than the sight of Lydia starting off to South America after her unhappy husband.

The adapters have not only thrown out many of Mr. Raphaelson's good lines, but they have kept too many of his poorer ones—all that pseudo-poetic speech by the spurned interloper, Bill Blake, now spoken by Brian Aherne. Miss Colbert gives a sturdy performance as Lydia and Mr. Milland is sharply and pugnaciously misunderstanding as Tony. Walter Abel plays a drunkard. Binnie Barnes, Ernest Cossart, Grant Mitchell, and Mona Barrie assist in trying to keep things bright but the fact seems to be that Paramount has mistaken its "Skylark" for a garden sparrow.

"Glamour Boy," the other feature at the Metropolitan, is a comedy, with a Hollywood background, in which Jackie Cooper, Susanna Foster, Walter Abel, Darryl Hickman, Ann Gillis, and Jackie Searl head the cast.

Pinball Game Test On in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—A drive to outlaw pinball games in the State was on here today, with its first results the conviction in Special Sessions Court of a man and woman defendant in a test case. Trial of 17 other defendants has been deferred until March 16, while the test case is being taken to the Appellate Division.

Conviction of the first defendants, secretary and manager of a vending machine corporation, came on Nov. 18 after argument by Assistant District Attorney Albert W. Short, who contended that pinball games are gambling devices and should be placed in the same category as the banned slot machine. Mr. Short had 14 pinball machines set up in court to prove his point.

"If this conviction is upheld by the Appellate Division," he said, "it means the end of large-scale pinball machine operations in this State. The verdict includes the premise that mere possession of such a machine is a violation of law. It will not be necessary to prove that anyone plays it or is paid off."

Nazi Labor Head Assails Roosevelt

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, told a mass meeting of foreign workers yesterday that Europe must "find herself" through the Nazi new order to keep from being crushed by America, a nation of "cultureless barbarians" led by a "poor fool" of a President.

To 15,000 laborers from 14 European countries Dr. Ley declared that "Bolshevism is already drawing its last breath" and asserted:

"A new Europe is coming together which will regain the common roots of a thousand-year-old culture. You workers are messengers of this new period.

"We have broken capitalism here—the Jewish capitalism of the satiated, the indolent, who wanted war and against whom the nations of Europe are now taking the field in fighting for honor, independence and a just part of the goods of the world.

"We have put honor above money; labor above capitalism; the right of man above the right of gold."

Fictitious Heroes Suspected by Knox

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox intimated that he thought some American sailors were reporting fictitious sea engagements in their letters home to impress their relatives.

Mr. Knox deplored the writing and publication of such letters because any sailor who writes one "is telling a falsehood which may get him into trouble and which certainly deludes the people at home." Such letters are against his orders.

The Secretary recalled that when he commanded an American Expeditionary Force battalion on its way to the front for the first time men who had never been closer than 200 miles to the front line wrote home "vivid letters of fighting" in which they claimed to have participated.

No Toots for 'Poochie'

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Poochie, a fox terrier owned by Mrs. Gene Nachtwey, can't have fun any more tooting the horn of the family automobile because Mrs. Nachtwey found a wooden salad bowl can be used for something besides salad. Poochie attracted the attention of more than 100 persons—including several exasperated policemen—when he sat in the locked car the other day and tooted the horn for 55 minutes by placing his paw on it. Mrs. Nachtwey fitted up a bowl, which when inverted and placed over the horn button with hooks, makes it impossible for Poochie to do anything but sulk in silence.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Boston deput recital by Zadel Skolovsky, pianist. 2.

Theater

Colonial—
"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Sons 'o Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Chills and Fever," comedy by Harlan Thompson. With Diosa Costello, Lester Allen, Barbara Wooddell, Patricia Wilder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern and Eleanor Powell. 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—
"Reluctant Dragon." 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland and Brian Aherne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 9:35 a. m., 12:50, 4:05, 7:20, 10:36. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:51, 9:05.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Sealed Lips," William Gargan, Anna Nagel. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:45, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"The World of Sound." "Life of a Thoroughbred." "Edward G. Robinson and Joe E. Brown Play Polo." "From Nuts to Soup." "Carioca Serenaders." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Lily Pons Comedy." "Bomber B-26." "Ghost Treasure." "Kings of the Turf." "Wonders of the Sea." "Jimmy the Chimp." "Screen Snapshots." "Merry Melody Cartoon," 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Target for Tonight." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30, a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—
"They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:21. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:45, 10.

Uptown—
"The Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald, Brian Aherne. "Law of the Tropics." Constance Bennett. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady from Louisiana." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Free and Easy," R. Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Reluctant Dragon." "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. Matinee 2. Evening 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. "Bachelor Daddy." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:25,, 9:40. "Father's Son." 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
University: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 1:33, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Forty Thousand Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Iron Claw, Chapter No. 7." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Joan Davis. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Codman Square: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6, 9:05. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:40, 4:40, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Martha Raye. 3:12, 6:12, 9:12. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
Park: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "She Got Away." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 2:51, 6:09, 9:27. "Bad Lands of Dakota," 1:33, 4:51, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Bad Men of Deadwood," Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 6, 9. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN — Granada: "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Jungle Girl. Serial No. 12." T. Nael. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Cyclone on Horseback." Tim Holt, Marjorie Reynolds. 1:55, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Criminals Within." 2:20, 5:10, 8.
Orpheum: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 12:30-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Blondie in Society." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 5, 9. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 3:20, 7:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:13, 9:13. "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "On the Avenue." Dick Powell, Madeleine Carroll. 3:30, 9:15. "Submarine Patrol," Richard Green. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Ringside Maizie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Navy Blues." Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Free and Easy." Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:05, 6:30, 9:10. "Tillie the Toiler." Kay Harris and William Tracy. 3:35, 8:03.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Wide Open Town." William Boyd and Evelyn Brent. "Mr. Celebrity."
Strand: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Ann Sothern. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. "Henry Aldrich for President." 2 and 8.
Central: "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Ice Capades." Jerry Colonna and James Ellison. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. "Pirates on Horseback." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Reluctant Dragon." "Sunset in Wyoming." Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles. "Angels with Broken Wings." Binnie Barnes. 1:30, and 7:30.
Strand: "Pittsburgh Kid." Billy Conn and Jean Parker. "Cracked Nuts." Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "Tight Shoes." Anne Gwynne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:09, 7:54. "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. Claude Rains. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Luck Devils." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Private Nurse." Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Reluctant Dragon." "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 3:17, 7:48. "3 Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:10, 6:40, 10:21.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • OPENS MONDAY NIGHT, 8:30
SEAT SALE NOW—MAIL ORDERS NOW!
A Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Production
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT & THE GILBERT-SULLIVAN OPERA CO. PRESENT
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"BANJO EYES"
Based on a Play by John Cecil Holm and George Abbott
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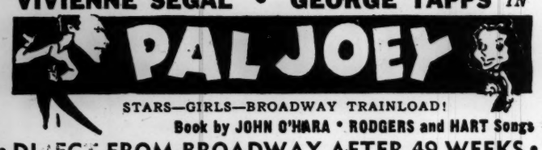
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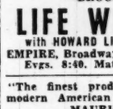
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre" — Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
Directed by MARGARET WEBSTER
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 St. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30

"One of Miss George's most enchanting performances." —Atkinson, Times
Guthrie McClintic presents
GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by *Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch*
HENRY MILLER'S, 43d St. E. of B'way; BRy. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"One of the finest plays I have seen in a long time."—*A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor.*
THE SEVENTH TRUMPET
A New Play by CHARLES RANN KENNEDY
(Author of "The Servant in the House")
MANSFIELD THEA., W. 47th St. Cl. 6-5357
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 55c to $2.20

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40. Mail orders promptly filled.

"AN EXCITING HIT!"—WALTER WINCHELL
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
*GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & E

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Brinton Collection on View

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Christian Brinton collection of Slavic and Scandinavian art, donated by its collector to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is on initial exhibition there, together with the joint gift of Russian graphic art from the American Russian Institute.

Supplementing each other, the collections yield a gay and vivid impression of an art impulse based largely on peasant instinct for color and design.

It is interesting throughout to see how less indigenous art influences, such as Cubism and Surrealism, become an assimilated part of primarily primitive cultures. Thus, in the gay, active picture handling of the Hungarian, Béla Kadár, design elements veer from peasant symmetry to Picassoism.

In order to accentuate the peasant derivative, the Brinton collection begins with peasant costumes —Russian and Polish—vividly displayed among designs for ballet stage sets by such masters of that art as Anisfeld, Chernov, Goncharova, Grigoriev, Larionov and Sudeikin.

Perhaps it is natural that the collection should get under way from a literary slant, for Christian Brinton first became interested in Slavic art through Gorki, not long after his first trip to Russia in 1899.

* * *

Yet even stage décor sketches are primarily a painter's job as handled by the vivid Russians, and there is, in all phases of the collection, a homogeneous theatricality.

Even still-life yields to this urge, for Sergei Sudeikin, not content with the apples, flowers and bric-à-brac of the usual concoction, turns to "Vyatka Toys," a playful and active composition as bizarre in effect as his stage sets.

Then there are the toys themselves, with others of painted wood from Hungary, and the most recent glazed ceramic figurines from Russian potteries.

The Slavs are the only people, so far, who have managed to digest and make their own the French trends from Cézanne to the School of Paris and Picasso. You feel in everything they do, from a primitive Russian folk art cat of the eighteenth century to the close-up of the peasant poet, Nikolay Kluyev by Boris Grigoriev, the same feeling for design and color that produces brilliant folk costumes.

* * *

The Slavs relish a story, whether of legendary or contemporary fabric, and a majority of their paintings and prints reflect this preoccupation. That, possibly, is the reason why they are today among the great illustrators, and why, also, the graphic arts collection in the present showing, though less vivid than the paintings, reaches a degree of perfection, especially in its woodcuts, to which few of the oils attain.

To walk into the Brinton collection galleries is like walking into another world, where color and drama create an atmosphere at an opposite pole to Brinton's own Quaker background which, also, is that of the city of Philadelphia. And the collector will tell you that his enthusiasm for this ultra-vivid art is largely a reaction against an atmosphere where color was reduced to the monotone of gray.

* * *

Historically the Brinton collection begins before the Soviet régime with one ikon and a few primitives, and in such a canvas as Vasiliev's "Return from Work," presenting the Russian peasant before the advent of the collective farm. The bulk of the work displayed, however, deals with the newer Russia.

Human types are dramatized as brilliantly as stories. You find the theatrical black-and-white of Marc Chagall's "Native of Vitebsk"; the close-up characterizations of peasants that Grigoriev styles his "Faces of Russia," or Christian Brinton, himself, painted by David Burliuk, surrounded by artist satellites, all represented in the show and all leaders of the Slavic movement that made its first dent in New York galleries in 1913.

Brinton's collection was actually begun in 1920, when he acquired Carl Sprinchorn's "Nijinsky and Pavlova," which he tried out over the fireplace of his West Chester home before the builders erected a roof.

Taken with the graphic arts collection, that gathered by Brinton covers virtually all parts of the Soviet, from Georgia in the south to the midnight sun of the north, represented respectively by Gudiachirli's "Street Vendor, Tbilisi," and Piotr Novikov's "Cinema Theater in Khibini," where reindeer supplant taxis.

The exhibition shows also the Slavic creative bond in the work of Bulgars, Yugo-slavs (notably the sculptor Meštrovič). and Hungarians.

After their initial showing in the museum's galleries the new acquisitions will take their place in that institution's permanent collections.

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Dvořák Honored in London

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The Royal Philharmonic Society devoted the first concert of its one hundred and thirtieth season to Dvořák the centenary of whose birth has been celebrated in England on a scale that must have gratified his fellow countrymen now on the right side of the English Channel. For several weeks one could not turn on the radio or go to a concert without hearing Dvořák and yet more Dvořák. His rather unromantic countenance stared out of every music shop window; and even the café bands, with their queer combinations of instruments, "celebrated" with extra performances of the Humoresque in G flat, "Songs my mother taught me," and the Largo from "The New World." Naturally the musical journals made the most of it. The critical writers—always thankful for material—duly laid their laurel wreaths, some of which it must be admitted were a trifle dusty and the worse for wear.

As a composer Dvořák may not come out of the topmost drawer; intellectually, of course, he does not rank anywhere near his good friend Brahms. But what cannot always be said of Brahms may be said of Dvořák: he wrote as spontaneously, freshly and freely as a bird sings. One of the few facts we have about Shakespeare personally is that he "never blotted a line." The right word—which momentarily makes every other word wrong—seems never to have led him the dance it did Flaubert, in whose period authors had already lost their innocence by eating the apple of self-consciousness. The composers were not long in following; and nineteenth-century music became as self-conscious as nineteenth-century literature.

* * *

Perhaps Beethoven, who bridged the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, marked the change. Music no longer flowed from the composer unimpeded by a critic and censor within. The inner critic and censor have now become so strong that the composer often feels as awkward and self-conscious as the small boy, who, playing at pirates, suddenly discovers that he is being watched by the vicar. He just "dries up," as they say in the theater.

It is the unself-consciousness of Dvořák's art that is half its charm. The sophisticated may look down their noses when, 15 bars from the end of the "New World" Largo, to quote a familiar criticism, he substitutes a C for the B flat of the tune—the choice, by the way, could be argued—but, even when the musical texture becomes too loose to hold the meaning, or we feel that certain passages would have enriched the waste-paper basket more than the score, we are soon captivated again by the freshness and clean vitality of music that wells up as naturally as water from a mountain source. For Dvořák the source was his native Czech national art—as if prophetically, he refused, in spite of pressure, to write an opera with a German text, or, as a biographer puts it, "to make a compact with the Teutonic world of music."

Of humble origin, Dvořák—like the French painter Rousseau, "Le douanier"—never lost an attractive artlessness and simplicity; he is the least "knowing" of composers and none was more capable of a tune. Perhaps Vaughn Williams may be right when he claims that music is of all arts the art of the humble.

The Royal Philharmonic Society's homage was expressed by performances of the Second Symphony—originally written for the Society—which some think is his best, the vivid Symphonic Variations, and the Violin Concerto, with Eda Kersey as soloist. The conductor was Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

* * *

The second Philharmonic program was conducted by Leslie Heward and included E. J. Moeran's Symphony in G minor, a work reviewed in these columns after its first performance in 1938. On the present occasion one of the star performers was Albert Hall, "The" Albert Hall, in fact, who insisted on taking part in every work. Like the "ghost" voice on the radio he chips in at the slightest pause. Hope Bagnel, one of our biggest authorities on acoustics, has checked this ghostly participation in the score but much still remains to be done. The "diffusing" is far from complete.

From a side seat parallel with the brass, the orchestra gave the effect of playing with a sustaining pedal that was never released, but oddly enough certain instruments sounded as if they were being "played off." The Albert Hall is circular, a sort of musical merry-go-round, so, from certain seats, one can have the exciting experience of a symphony in a circus. Happily, however in spite of such vagaries, the ear, like the eye, has the capacity to focus, and with a familiar work it is surprising how quickly an adjustment is made.

Indeed the beauty of Delius' "In a Summer Garden" was, if anything, enhanced. The work became a gently-moving, luminous surface of tone-color, a melody not of line but of sound-space, across which came an occasional flutter of flutes or the deeper-throated voice of a strangely nostalgic horn. Purely impressionistic, the score depicts the garden that ran down to the riverside at Grez-sur-Loing, near Fontainebleau, where Delius lived and worked. Here is a description:

"Roses, lilies and a thousand sweet-scented flowers. Bright butterflies flitter from petal to petal and gold-brown bees murmur in the warm tremulous summer air. Beneath the shade of the old trees flows a tranquil river with white water-roses. . . . A throstle sings. . . ."

One can imagine the scorn of a modern poet for such a crowded collection of obsolete "poetical" words, but although composed 33 years ago, Delius' music is no more out of date than the trees and flowers, the butterflies and bees and the quiet river. The work was beautifully played.

A second hearing confirmed the impression that the form of Moeran's symphony is too big for its content. Unashamedly romantic in style, with a marked Celtic accent, the work is rich in delightful detail. The Hall seemed to approve of the fairylike quality of the Scherzo. It was less kind to the Overture of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Ivan the Terrible," and transformed Schumann's A minor, played by Mr. Moiseiwitsch, into a double concerto.

Courtesy, Philadelphia Museum of Art

"Peasant Russia," by Nikolay Cickovsky

A Renoir Centenary Show

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

These are happy days at the Duveen Galleries, where a beautiful exhibition of the paintings of Auguste Renoir, the French nineteenth-century master, has been arranged to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the artist's birth. The collection, shown for the benefit of the Free French Relief Committee, runs to 89 examples, and thus constitutes one of the largest exhibitions of Renoir's work ever held in this country.

Renoir's story—his early apprenticeship to the porcelain painter's trade, his later serious study of painting under Gleyre, and his contacts with the Impressionists before blossoming into a painter of the first caliber—is familiar to many in its broad outlines. Because he was an exceedingly happy painter, happy in his expression of his feeling for life and for the aspects of nature he discovered in landscape and flowers, his work has been greatly enjoyed by people of different artistic tastes. It was his idea that a picture "ought to be a lovable thing," and it was that quality of lovableness he communicated to so many of the women and children and other subjects he painted. There is naturally a great deal that one appreciates in the beauty of Renoir's painting, in his radiant yet usually delicate color, but the joy of life is the thing that counts most richly perhaps in his particular world of art.

* * *

This collection, which ranges from a portrait of Mlle. Lacaux, painted at the age of 23 and showing recognizable traces of the influence of Coubet, to the portrait of the house servant Gabrielle, completed within two years of the close of his career, carries in its broad pattern most of the variations of subject and style to be found in the work of this artist. There are high lights at every recognizable stage. Fortunate for this country, where appreciation of Renoir is measurable by the possession of perhaps more examples of his work than of any other classic modern painter, is the ownership by the Phillips Memorial Gallery of one of his indubitable masterpieces. This is the large "Luncheon of the Boating Party," which has been lent for the display and occupies the center of one of the main walls. One of his most complete pictures, it comprises figures, still-life and landscape. Though it has been shown on many occasions as a loan to notable exhibitions, its appeal remains fresh with every appearance.

Close to the "Déjeuner," both pictorially and as a painting, is the "Canotiers à Chatou" from the Lewisohn collection, a composition of figures on the bank of a river. Another lovely figure subject is "Sur la Terrasse," lent by the Art Institute of Chicago, in which the background view of the Seine is the same as in the large Phillips canvas. Later pictures include several other formal compositions, such as the "Jeunes Filles au Piano," of which there is more than one variation, and the "Trois Baigneuses," one of the most classic of Renoir's compositions of nudes.

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Renoir's charm in the portrayal of young women and children is shown in the exhibition in numerous single figure subjects and portraits. There are among these paintings not only such lovely examples as the small "Mlle. Margot Bérard," the pearly "Madame Henriet" and the more colorfully accented "Mlle. Demarsy," but such a particularly enchanting figure as the ballet girl, "La Danseuse," a masterpiece of sensitive form and color from the collection of Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia. The portraits include two of the artist's self-portraits which give an attractive picture of him at different periods. One is that of the debonair young man of 35, lent by William H. Taylor, the other a profile portrait of the bearded veteran of 74, belonging to Durand-Ruel.

Nine museums and 36 private owners have contributed to the exhibition. There is an illustrated catalogue containing an essay on Renoir by Harry B. Wehle and an introduction to the exhibition by Alfred M. Frankfurter. The annotation of the pictures is authoritatively handled, with interesting historical references to the various paintings.

Music in Switzerland

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switz.

In spite of the war, musical life in Switzerland continues to be active. To the holiday series in Braunwald, which has already established itself as an institution, and in which Felix Weingartner, Bernhard Paumgartner, and Hans Haug were leading lights this year, an Engadine concert week was organized as a new feature in the glorious landscape of Sils and Silvaplana, devoted to choice pieces of classic chamber music, which sounded exceedingly charming in the old mountain church of the narrow Alpine valley.

There was also a music festival in the small but active center of music, Winterthur, which, under the title, "Four Hundred Years of Orchestral Music," gave a striking review of the development of Occidental orchestral music and its possibilities in execution. This was conducted by Dr. Hermann Scherchen, who also gave a series of lectures illustrated by the presentation of numerous examples played by the excellent orchestra of the time-honored Conservatory of Music.

* * *

A new arrangement for orchestra of J. S. Bach's "Kunst der Fuge," made by the Genevan organist, Roger Vuataz, paralleled Bach's most characteristic organ effects. The new arrangement, in its intentionally primitive form, impressed us as being nearer the spirit of the original than the draft using all the possibilities of the modern orchestra, made by the gifted young Wolfgang Graeser.

The remaining concerts were devoted to Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and the romantic and outstanding performances were given of a great many well-known and lesser known masterpieces. The last concert gave us a typical example of modern dramatic chamber music in Stravinsky's "Histoire du soldat."

* * *

In connection with the six hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Switzerland, Geneva gave a presentation in the beautiful park of the Bastion of Rossini's opera, "Wilhelm Tell," which in its crowd scenes is particularly suited for a patriotic festival. More than 500 took part and this number made possible powerful effects with chorus and orchestra. This threw the soloists a little in the background, but the tenor, Renato Gigli (Melchthal), and the soprano, Mme. Olivier-Sportiello (Mathilde) succeeded in distinguishing themselves. Edmondo de Vecchi conducted brilliantly. The performance was such a success that it had to be repeated several times and special trains brought crowds from all parts of the country.

The festival weeks in Lucerne have already become a tradition. This year, too, public interest in the festival was great, particularly because of the splendid orchestra from the Scala of Milan. The concerts conducted by Victor de Sabata, Antonio Guarnieri, and Bernardino Molinari were focused on bringing to the fore the remarkable tone qualities of the orchestra in every possible aspect. The audiences applauded conductors and orchestra tumultuously.

More artistic unity was shown in the programs of the two following festival concerts, which were conducted by the Swiss, Robert Denzler and Othmar Schoeck. Schoeck gave a splendid presentation of the two last Schubert symphonies, while Denzler clearly evidenced the specific qualities of his conducting with works by Brahms and Wagner.

The festival program was completed with a choral concert in the Kursaal, directed by George Haenni and presenting Swiss folk songs, and by an organ concert given by the distinguished organist of the Milan Cathedral, Adolfo Bossi.

In Wagner's villa in Tribschen a concert was given in which two singers from the Zurich opera house, Max Hirzel and Albert Emmerich, rendered impressively selections from "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal." The artistic and material success of the Lucerne Festival of 1941 made it joyfully certain that Switzerland has comprehended its mission of upholding to the best of its ability even in these troublous times the continuity of international musical life.

'Forty-Ninth Parallel'

By Harold Hobson

London

"Forty-Ninth Parallel" is a magnificent film. It could hardly be otherwise. It has one of the most brilliant casts ever seen in a British picture. There's Leslie Howard as a Canadian-Scottish artist in the Rockies, somewhat surprised—not very, because he's never really surprised at anything —to find out how brave he is. There's Laurence Olivier as a French-Canadian whose tardy and reluctant patriotism is whipped into flame by Nazi brutality. There's Anton Walbrook, the gentle and pacific leader of the Hutterite community on the fertile plains of the hinterland, and Niall Maginnis as a Nazi whose conscience troubles him, but who finds his scruples quieted by the firing squad. Last, and most important of all, is Eric Portman, as the leader of a group of Nazis landed on the west coast of Canada, and striving to escape into the United States.

The Nazis are six in number when they start. Only one is left when the boundary line is finally reached. The other five have been caught, or killed. In this Odyssey across a continent there are tremendous adventures, fights innumerable, breathless escapes; there is superb scenery, waving fields of corn, the grandeur of the Rockies, a still lake high up in the hills; there is picturesqueness of costume, especially Indian; there is humor, and excitement, and swift movement, delight and joy. "Forty-Ninth Parallel" is indeed a wonderful picture. There is only one thing about it that puzzles me. I cannot see the slightest reason why it should not have been produced by Dr. Goebbels' propaganda department.

Lots of people will disagree with me on this point, though many critics in Britain are on my side. But the others will point out that the Nazis are represented as being cruel and ruthless and fanatical. They show no softness of feeling, no comprehension of values that are not purely military, or even militaristic. This is true. The leading Nazi, whom Mr. Portman plays with a fine and stern singleness of purpose, has one aim—the greater glory and triumph of the Fatherland. He allows no personal emotion to interfere with this overmastering passion. But this surely gives to him a certain grandeur.

In fact, this perversity of effect is inherent in the conditions of the problem that the producers of the film were up against, as they themselves have seen it. They wished presumably to make the Nazi peril vivid to inhabitants of North America. Therefore they showed North America invaded. In the interest of realism they were impelled to make this band of invaders a tiny one, since at the moment we cannot imagine even Hitler landing on American soil an army on the Russian scale. But at this point of course the sympathetic game is lost. Because inevitably one's sporting instincts range themselves alongside the small and devoted group of invaders, simply because the odds against them are so enormous. They are six against millions, Prometheus against the gods, the Revenge against the whole fleet of Spain, the English fire ships against the Armada. There is no escape from this effect. So it is not surprising that "Forty-Ninth Parallel" fails in this respect.

From the point of view of British propaganda, the film would have been better had it boldly shoved aside all improbabilities, and shown Germany invading North America in force—a huge, unprepared country, unused to modern war, the potential arsenal of democracy whose subjugation would bring the war to a speedy end. In works of the imagination there is no improbability that cannot be put across if it is presented in the right way. And this method of approach would have the advantage of not giving the Nazis the sympathy of the audience simply because they are falsely shown as the weaker party.

Hands Across the Caribbean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Valparaiso, Chile

During the last two years American artists, musicians, and ballet dancers, deprived of their European market, have been driven to find new ones in South America. Nor has the artistic invasion of Latin America been carried out entirely by Americans. Europeans who can no longer perform in London, Paris, Vienna, or Berlin are now glad to accept the remuneration which this continent has to offer.

That Latin American taste is conservative was shown by the reaction to the American Ballet, with Lew Christiansen and William Dollar. The more conventional ballets performed by this company, such as "The Bat," by Strauss, received unstinted praise. But the more modern style of dance, such as "The Juke Box," satirizing American college life, was severely dealt with by Latin critics, though many Europeans found it the best number in the company's repertoire. On the other hand the Ballet Jooss made a great success with its unconventional, modern dances, perhaps because they were more easily understood.

This attitude has been emphasized by the Contemporary American Art Exhibition, which has been on view in Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Lima. Chilean painting is chiefly lyrical in content, with a strong predilection for landscape themes. Thus, such "literary" pictures as John Kane's "Prosperity's Increase," Louis Guglielmi's "The Tenements" or Peter Blume's "Light of the World" were not understood, while works like Charles Demuth's "My Egypt," Stuart Davis' "Summer Landscape" or Arshile Gorki's "Argula" were ignored. The more traditional artists, such as Rockwell Kent, John Steuart Curry, William Glackens, Robert Henri, Edward Hopper, Peter Hurd, Eugene Speicher, George Bellows, and John Sloan all received high praise from the critics. The Latin American public has not yet shown any appreciation for the cubist or surrealist schools, nor produced any painters of this type.

The United States has not been so well represented in instrumental music, but Arturo Toscanini has been in Buenos Aires for a season, and Erich Kleiber conducted the Chilean National Symphony Orchestra in the nine Beethoven symphonies both in Santiago and in Valparaiso.

Another Chilean gain at the expense of Germany is the Berlin-trained pianist, Claudio Arrau. During August and September he played Beethoven's sonatas in an ambitious cycle of concerts in Santiago and Valparaiso, with a special program at his birthplace—Chillan. Other Chilean pianists of world renown who are expected to return to their country soon are Arnaldo Tapia Caballero, a young player who enjoys great popularity in London; and Armando Palacios, also a London favorite, but well known in the United States, too. The B. B. C has broadcast recitals by both these pianists.

There will be direct evidence of Latin American culture during next year when an attempt will be made to set the current going in a northerly direction. Argentine Creole singers, and possibly the National Opera Company, are to tour the United States, while Chile will send not only her Symphony Orchestra under Kleiber, but a collection of Chilean paintings.

There is no Latin American symphony orchestra or opera company in the same class as a dozen that can be named in the United States, but South American art can stand comparison with the best work being done at present in North America.

The exhibition of Chilean pictures will probably contain no work by Thomas Summerscales, famous for his "Off Valparaiso" (Tate Gallery, London), as he was born in England, though he started to paint and did most of his work in Chile. But it will include works by two other Englishmen who were born in Chile: Alfredo Helsby, South America's great impressionist, and Antonio Smith, who founded Chile's chief artistic tradition—landscape. Smith's famous pupils, Pedro Lira (1845-1912) and Onofre Jarpa, added color to Smith's classical style. The influence of Summerscales who painted some vivid landscapes in Chile, produced Raffael Correa and Alfredo Lobos, and ultimately, the brilliant, daring Ramos Catalan.

Chile's two greatest painters are generally reputed to be Ramon Subercaseaux, who learned his art in Paris, and his son, Pedro Subercaseaux, born in 1881 in Italy.

Chile has produced several marine painters of talent. The best of them are Previst and Horacio Garcia. The latter had just achieved European recognition through an exhibition in Berlin when the war broke out. President Roosevelt possesses a Garcia —"H. M. S. Bounty Approaching Pitcairn Island." But Chile's marinists are haunted by Summerscales. Far too often they attempt to catch the Summerscales manner instead of thinking out their own way of interpreting similar themes, and thus achieving something original and significant, as the landscapists have done.

Concerts in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Each music season brings its "runs" for particular compositions that no one can explain. Why, for instance, three pianists, appearing within 24 hours of one another in the city's concert halls, should have elected to play Weber's Sonata in C major, Opus 24, baffles conjecture. Two, three, even five seasons may come and go without this work figuring in the programs of any of those who give recitals in New York. Yet on a Friday evening it was performed in Carnegie Hall by Claudio Arrau and at almost the same hour in Town Hall by Paulina Ruviska, only to be used again by Joseph Lhévinne as the opening composition of his recital on Saturday afternoon. No one could imagine that anything other than coincidence was involved, unless there was something more than a shrug behind the comment of a fellow virtuoso at the Lhévinne concert when he remarked "C'est la guerre."

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Irrespective of the relative success of the performance—that of Mr. Arrau commanding the most praise for virtuoso brilliance—there was no reason to alter old convictions that in this composition Weber had both the theater and the salon on his mind, with the result that the work yields more of manner than of substance. The famous Perpetuum mobile has not lost its glitter; but like others of its kind it is something of the fingers and scarcely a test of the interpretative gifts of a pianist.

How fingers in the service of interpretation can transcend the purely physical was the lesson of the recital which Moriz Rosenthal gave a day or so after these several adventures with the Weber sonata. The veteran's playing was wraith-like in its lack of tonal weight and volume. Everything was in miniature, with scarcely a mezzo-forte in the entire recital. But within a tiny range of dynamics there were many shades and gradations of tone, with a zephyr-like pianissimo to contrast with a piano, a mezzo-piano and what might be termed a piano-mezzo-forte. Everything was in proportion; it all had balance, nuance, symmetry.

If virtually nothing of the old brilliance remained, there was poetry and nostalgia to spare. Some of this playing was like an improvisation. But it did not flag. However faint or remote it seemed, the touch of the old master was there. When he came out for the second half of the recital the audience rose en masse and stood cheering for several minutes in one of the most spontaneous tributes to an artist and a personality that the city's concert auditoriums have witnessed in many years.

Though there may be a tendency to include Sergei Rachmaninoff among "the grand old men of music," he certainly never has brought more of muscular power to his performances than was in evidence at his two most recent appearances, the first in recital, the second as soloist in an all-Rachmaninoff program of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. The recital presented one curious group, made up entirely of transcriptions of songs, some by Rachmaninoff himself. The orchestral program included the Second Symphony and a newly revised version of the Fourth Piano Concerto.

* * *

When introduced by the same orchestra with the same soloist, 14 years ago, the concerto was no more than a "succès d'estime." Rachmaninoff permitted the concerto to remain in manuscript and it was only during the last summer, at his abode on Long Island, that he set about refurbishing it. On the authority of the composer it is stated that his changes in the first two movements have concerned chiefly details of the orchestration, but that the elaborate finale has been completely done over. The revised concerto did not fail of a brilliant effect, largely because of the momentum and élan of this rewritten finale, which incidentally was the most dramatic part of the composition. The other movements are lyrical and there is much delightful weaving of piano arabesques about melodic subjects developed in the orchestra. Still, it may be questioned whether the work holds the interest like the popular Second Concerto. The themes are not so bold or so winning, though the texture is perhaps finer and more intricate.

The performance was a magnificant one, with the composer-soloist asking no favors of the orchestra and needing none in the pitting of tone against tone, power against power. Some of the piano passage work was dazzling; all of it fleet and strong.

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The Home Forum

Invitation to A Little House

WHEN I LAST WROTE, we were leaving Rabbit World; we were leaving the island and coming to the city and to all that would seem most unlike our life of the past five years.

Here we are back again in the town where we used to live and, by coincidence, on the same street where we lived before. It is the same street, but not the same house. The old house was sold and the new tenants at once set to work and painted the front door a different color and began making changes in the garden. Now, when we see it again, it looks a more modern, a sprucer, a more impressive house in every way; in fact, completely unlike what it used to be in our day. The improvement is plain, but just the same it is no longer our kind of house, although we are glad it has passed into good hands.

* * *

In our time, the fortunes of the house were determined on affectionate but strictly unorthodox lines. When we built on two extra rooms, they were lovely to live in, but they never looked like anything except two rooms built on. The garden was that way, too; not landscaped, but, whenever one of us saw a plant or a shrub that we fancied for its color or its scent or its rich extravagance, we would buy it at the market and bring it home and stick it in casually, where it would bloom with the hardihood denied to many a more deserving cause. You can't make a garden that way. All you have at the end of it is a lot of individual ideas growing up and flourishing side by side in a spirit of gaudy and careless competition.

That was the way we made this garden of ours for a matter of ten years, and it is a good thing that now, at last, some order has been brought to bear on it. It even looks as though the present tenants kept a gardener, which, according to our rules, is hardly fair. A gardener, even a mild gardener, introduces a foreign note.

Another thing we noticed about that old house of ours was that a new gate had been added, one that closed completely and silently; also shrill white numbers had been put up over the front door. The window frames had been painted blue to match the front door. It was all very interesting and a bit unexpected.

After that first scouting foray, we came back to our new home and started in to plan things on the old lines of one for all and all for one. It might not be so efficient, but we knew where we were with it.

* * *

We had scarcely been under our new roof half a day when a neighbor, whom we had never seen before, happened in with a bunch of bright pink dahlias. These we stuck in an empty jam tin, where they brightened the confusion of half-open packing-cases and immediately made the place feel like home. Later on in the week, and without our knowledge, she came over and dug in a row of rhubarb roots and a half-dozen Michaelmas daisies.

This, it seems to all of us, is the proper spirit in which to start a garden and we never quite know, on glancing out of the kitchen window of a morning, what may have appeared overnight. Now, you cannot hope to have that sort of easy success with a gardener around. A gardener would have whipped out either the rhubarb or the daisies because they did not belong in the same neighborhood, and so we should have lost either food or decoration. This way we have both and no idea of what may be still to come. There is something to be said for our system.

As for the house itself, it could comfortably go into the entrance hall of the one we left. Without question, it is among the smallest houses in the world. Where there used to be yards of polished woodwork, there is room now only for the orange Tientsin to come flush with the wainscoting on all sides, and so the factor of floor polishing has been eliminated from our lives. It is a liberating thought and we don't fail to appreciate it. What we lack in space we make up for in sunlight, warmth, and an almost perfect freedom from those household weights that commonly cause the stoutest necks to bend.

* * *

But what makes it all strangely good is that, having left our green and lovely Rabbit World, we have not left the trees. Here, by coincidence, we stand in a half-circle of trees. What we lack in oak and arbutus we make up for in reddening vine maples, shaggy cedars, and a wild bramble hedge. You ask how all these things got here in the third largest city in Canada? That was something arranged before our time.

Outside this window, you can see a cherry, an apple, and a walnut tree; the cherry turning bronze, the apple yellow and the walnut stubbornly refusing to fall. Around us, on every hand, stand the trim and well-appointed gardens of the well-to-do. If it seems strange that we should be so islanded, and impertinent that we should look so small, it is because these larger houses bear witness to the march of progress, while we must have been standing here a ripe long time.

There in the front garden, below the window, is one small and circular flower bed hacked out of the long grass, by which we intend to do great things, in the spring. At present, it is overflowing with a single giant plant, placed there by yet another neighbor, who assured us kindly that it was strong and spread like a weed. It will not have to work hard to outspread its present quarters but it is nice to see it there, and doubtless the frost will take care of it if it behaves too brashly.

* * *

Behind the house, and rubbing shoulders with the rhubarb and the Michaelmas daisies, is an enormous quantity of parsley, than which there is no brighter green. This parsley of ours lives a full and busy life. Not only does it add flavor to the soup and garnish to yesterday's roast, but it adds a sprightly and provocative touch to the flowers as well. You cannot be dull with parsley around and we have a great deal of parsley, far out of proportion to the size of the garden.

And so you will recognize from all this that, though we have left the wildwood of Rabbit World and the calmer tempo of the island, we have somehow established a small island of our own in which we sit as unconcerned as herons. We have acquired a little house lacking paint on the outside and giving the least promise of containing anything further than a family of mice. To look at us from the outside you would not take us for anything at all; you must come inside to find the flowers, the color, and the sun.

We have neither fence nor gate, and making a call upon us is a mere matter of walking up the flag path and knocking on the door. Tomorrow we shall be putting up a knocker, a dull brass lion head more medieval than any you ever saw on safari or in a zoo.

And so, when you wish to find our house, you will know it by the walnut tree, the flag path, and the lion. Tomorrow, when the knocker is up, we shall be ready for you.

IRENE BAIRD

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUTCH BAROQUE BUILDINGS IN STOCKHOLM: *A Photograph by John Kidder-Smith*

STOCKHOLM has often been called the Venice of the North, situated as it is between lake water and inlets of the sea. Certainly, it is one of the most beautiful cities of northern Europe. Lakes, bays, forests, parks, and waterways are the natural beauties which enhance its unusual architectural charm. Both "the old city" and the new have much to recommend them architecturally. A city without slums, with wonderfully preserved old houses, and the most modern and functional of apartments, housing units, schools, and private dwellings, Stockholm suggests a Utopian city.

This photograph is one of a series which shows these Utopian aspects—at any rate, the orderly, pleasant and prosperous aspects—of both the old and new Stockholm. They were taken by a young American architect from Princeton, John Kidder-Smith, who spent many months in Stockholm on a scholarship, studying the modern housing and architecture for which it is so justly famous. Mr. Kidder-Smith does not profess to be a photographer; yet his pictures, of which this is characteristic, are conceived with an artist's skill and sense of composition.

Taken near the old Riddarholm church, this composition is a picture as well as a document. The dramatic, shadowy silhouette of the foreground makes a frame for the sun-lit buildings and steeple across the leafy park. Against the serene sky are the medieval houses with their narrow façades and narrower windows. The quaint step-like roofs, steep and decorative, are of German-Dutch Baroque influence. Established in the thirteenth century, this old city contains many types and schools of architecture.

As part of an exhibition entitled "Stockholm Builds," this and other photographs by Mr. Kidder-Smith have recently been seen in New York and are now touring the country.

B. T.

Small Tracks in the Snow

Tell me: where would a field-mouse go
On a winter's night, in a foot of snow?
Why would he leave a snug little nest
To scamper about on the arching crest
Of a drift? And tell me the kind
Of logic that wells in a mouse's mind
To move him out to make a track
Across the snow and not come back?
Was it a quickening surge of fear
Born of an enemy lurking near
That brought abandonment of his spot?
Sudden remembrance of something forgot?
Was it hunger that spurred him hence
Across the field and beyond the fence?
Or did he track up this world of snow
Simply to salve his mouse ego?

W. HARRISON BREWER

Sunset Above the Redwoods

Beauty and peace were mine, the day I stood
Alone on a slope above the Muir wood—
A mile or so from San Francisco's bay,
And watched the quiet closing of the day:
Saw sunset clouds upon the distant hill
Trail scarfs as yellow as a daffodil.
Fir-trees and eucalyptus edged with gold,
A flock of sheep returning to the fold,
Nothing seemed real except one bird-note there,
Trembling an instant on the silent air.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

Man Lives In God's Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WRITER, who during the present war has lived for many months in a much-bombed town, is grateful for the help received from the study of the Bible, especially the record of the life and works of Christ Jesus, who proved the practical value of his teaching by healing moral and physical disabilities, and overcoming fear, lack, and storms. The author can testify to many proofs in recent months of the practical nature of his teaching.

Christ Jesus revealed God as Father, and man as spiritual, forever in unity with God. Christian Science, based upon his teaching, reveals God as infinite Mind. This means that divine Mind fills all space, and that the real man is spiritual idea, the reflection or expression of Mind. Actually, there is no mortal mind, since God, immortal Mind, is everywhere. That which is the expression or outcome of mortal mind is unreal, nonexistent, a lie, although it seems real to unenlightened material sense. Mortality is that which is subject to death, to complete oblivion, while immortality is eternal, the reflection of Life, God. Thus we see that man, who is made in God's image, is immortal.

Our real spiritual selfhood is never separated from God's loving care, and knows nothing of fear or war, or their effects. God knows and sees only reality. He knows nothing of the troublous dreams of materiality, any more than one who is awake knows the experiences a dreamer is going through. In infinite Love every idea expresses the divine qualities of mercy, joy, harmony. The utilization of spiritual thoughts such as these lets in the light which enables one to experience the safety and security of consciously abiding in God's presence.

Growth in spiritual understanding enables us gradually to overcome the illusions and delusions of sinning, material sense, and lifts thought above the material seeming into the conscious realization of the allness of divine Love, our true dwelling place, where no evil is or can be. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory." This truth was realized by the Psalmist who wrote (Psalms 90:1), "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." And Paul declared (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." The realization of these spiritual facts enables us to prove today that man, as God's image or reflection, is subject only to the protecting power of God, and can never be in danger.

Recently a student of Christian Science was nursing soldiers in a restricted area. There had been many enemy raids, and on a certain night there had been more than usual activity overhead. This student had been thinking over some lovely messages from the current Bible-Lesson in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which is composed of selected references from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, from which she had gained a very comforting sense of God's omnipotence, of His all-pervading love. She saw that because God is everywhere, as the Bible teaches, real being is ever at one with Him; therefore that she, as God's child, was safe and nothing could harm her. Also, she knew that in reality nothing was acting contrary to God's perfect law, and that His presence rendered the seeming activity of evil powerless. Since she and those with her were surrounded by omnipresent Love, there was nothing to fear.

That night, bombs whistled and dropped with great rapidity very near. The institute which the Scientist was working in consisted of many buildings in large grounds. Nineteen bombs dropped in the grounds, yet only one did any damage, and that was very slight, hurting no one. This student was specially grateful for the sense of calm and peace which she experienced, and for the protection for herself and others.

Christian Science shows us the necessity for guarding our thoughts in our daily life and affairs. Good, pure, loving thoughts are a protection from evil; they prove our spiritual unity with omnipotent God, good. Evil, hateful, jealous, lying beliefs lead to trouble and unhappiness. They do not displace omnipresent God, good, but they act as a blind which shuts the door of one's thinking upon good, and the fear and confusion which result continue until one's thoughts again conform to the purity and unselfishness which reflect divine Mind. These thoughts are as light dispelling darkness, fear, and ignorance, so that all may experience the peace and happiness of dwelling in God's presence.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God." What comfort it brings to know that all, to the extent that they entertain pure, loving, tender thoughts, may become the guests of God, and enjoy their true spiritual heritage.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Människan lever i Guds närvaro

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DEN SOM SKRIVER detta och som under det nu pågående kriget i flera månader vistats i en stad som varit mycket utsatt för bombning är tacksam för den hjälp som erhållits genom att studera Bibeln, särskilt skildringarna av Kristi Jesu liv och gärningar. Han bevisade det praktiska värdet av sin lära genom att bota moralisk och fysisk svaghet och genom att övervinna fruktan och brist och betvinga stormen. Författaren har under de senaste månaderna fått se många bevis på den praktiska naturen av hans lära.

Kristus Jesus uppenbarade Gud såsom Fader och människan såsom andlig och ständigt förenad med Gud. Kristen Vetenskap, som grundar sig på hans lära, uppenbarar Gud såsom oändligt Sinne. Detta innebär, att det gudomliga Sinnet fyller allt rum och att den verkliga människan är en andlig idé, återspeglingen av eller uttrycket för Sinne. I verkligheten finnes det icke något dödligt sinne, emedan Gud, det odödliga Sinnet, är överallt. Det som är uttrycket för eller resultatet av det dödliga sinnet är overkligt, icke existerande, en lögn, ehuru det tyckes verkligt för den oupplysta, materiella förnimmelsen. Dödlighet är det som är underkastat död, fullständig glömska, under det att odödlighet är det som är evigt och återspeglar Liv, Gud. Sålunda inse vi, att människan, som är skapad till Guds avbild, är odödlig.

Vårt verkliga, andliga jag är aldrig skilt från Guds kärleksfulla omsorg och vet ingenting om fruktan eller krig eller följderna därav. Gud vet och ser endast det verkliga. Han vet ingenting om materialitetens oroliga drömmar, lika litet som den som är vaken vet om de erfarenheter, som drömmaren genomgår. I den oändliga Kärleken uttrycker varje idé de gudomliga egenskaperna barmhärtighet, glädje och harmoni. Genom att vi tillgodogöra oss sådana andliga tankar som dessa, släppa vi in ljuset, som giver oss förmåga att få erfara den trygghet och säkerhet som vinnes av att medvetet förbliva i Guds närvaro.

Tillväxt i andlig förståelse sätter oss i stånd att gradvis övervinna den syndande, materiella förnimmelsens illusioner och besvikelser och lyfter tanken över det materiella, skenbara, in i det medvetna förverkligandet av den gudomliga Kärlekens allhet, vår sanna boning, där intet ont är eller kan vara. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver (*Pulpit and Press*, sid. 3): "Vår trygghet ligger i vår fasta förvissning om att vi faktiskt dväljas i Sanning och Kärlek, människans eviga boning. En sådan himmelsk tillförsikt gör slut på all strid och bjuder tumultet att tystna, ty den goda kamp vi utkämpat är ändad, och den gudomliga Kärleken giver oss den sanna förnimmelsen av seger." Denna sanning förverkligades av psalmisten, som skrev (Ps. 90:1): "Herre, du har varit vår tillflykt från släkte till släkte." Och Paulus betygade (Apg. 17:28): "I honom är det, som vi leva och röra oss och äro till." Förverkligandet av dessa andliga fakta sätter oss i stånd att i den dag som är bevisa, att människan såsom Guds avbild eller återspegling är beroende endast av Guds skyddande makt och att hon aldrig kan vara i fara.

En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap hade nyligen till uppgift att vårda soldater inom ett visst område. Där hade varit många fientliga raider, och särskilt en natt hade det varit livligare verksamhet än vanligt uppe i luften. Denna lärjunge hade tänkt mycket på några härliga budskap från veckans bibeltexter i *Kristen Vetenskaps kvartalshäfte*, vilka äro sammansatta av valda ställen ur Bibeln och Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], av Mary Baker Eddy och varigenom hon fått en mycket trösterik förnimmelse av Guds allmakt och av Hans allt genomträngande kärlek. Hon såg, att emedan Gud är överallt, såsom Bibeln lär, är det verkliga varat alltid ett med Honom, att hon därför såsom Guds barn var i säkerhet och att intet kunde tillfoga henne någon skada. Hon visste även, att i verkligheten ingenting kan verka i strid mot Guds fullkomliga lag och att Hans närvaro gör det ondas skenbara verksamhet maktlös. Då hon och de som voro med henne voro omgivna av den allnärvarande Kärleken, fanns det ingenting att frukta.

Den natten susade och föllo bomber med stor hastighet mycket nära dem. Den institution där denna Scientist arbetade utgjordes av flera byggnader inom ett stort område. Nitton bomber föllo inom området, men endast en åstadkom någon skada, vilken var obetydlig, och ingen människa blev sårad. Lärjungen var särskilt tacksam för den känsla av lugn och frid hon erfor, liksom för att hon och de andra blivit skyddade.

Kristen Vetenskap visar hur nödvändigt det är att vi vakta våra tankar i det dagliga livet och arbetet. Goda, rena och kärleksfulla tankar äro ett skydd mot det onda; de bevisa vår andliga gemenskap med allsmäktig Gud, det goda. Onda, hatfulla, avundsamma, lögnaktiga föreställningar leda till bekymmer och olycka. De undanträngа icke allnärvarande Gud, det goda, men de verka som en skärm, vilken stänger vår tankes dörr för det goda, och den fruktan och förvirring som följer därav fortfar, tills våra tankar ånyo bringas i samklang med den renhet och osjälviskhet, som återspeglar det gudomliga Sinnet. Dessa tankar äro lika ljuset, som förjagar mörker, fruktan och okunnighet, så att alla må få erfara friden och lyckan av att dväljas i Guds närvaro.

Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (sid. 254): "Pilgrim på jorden, ditt hem är himmelen; främling du är gäst hos Gud." Vilken tröst medför det icke att veta, att alla, i den mån de hysa rena och milda tankar, få bliva Guds gäster och komma i åtnjutande av sin sanna, andliga arvedel.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Lightly

Let me touch only lightly
Those things with which
I am familiar.
Let me not be too sure
Of even honest force
That pushes through to
Self-assertion,
Eager to be seen
And heard.
Let me rather be quiet,
And say what I have
To say—but softly accented,
Gently carried on
The liquid rhythm
Of simplicity.

MARY BOXALL BOYD

Vermont Winter, New Style

IT IS TRUE that Hawthorne and Edith Wharton and Eugene O'Neill were unable to take into account the rocketlike rise of the sport of skiing and the transforming effect this has had on Down East winters. Skis have turned not only their owners but also a legend completely upside down. Deepening snow no longer isolates the Yankee from his fellows and leaves him nothing but his reputedly wretched thoughts for company. Snow is no affliction to the New Englander now. It is his most profitable crop. In Vermont, during February, the higher the drifts mount, the more certain we can be of companionship.

It comes voluntarily, plodding up our hill on hickory runners from dwellings down the valley. We can have as many more visitors as we possibly can desire delivered prepaid at the Brattleboro railway station merely by mailing invitations to folk in milder climes. At any other season, nothing might induce them to visit us, but if we add to our letters the outwardly mild statement that the skiing now is excellent, our friends are likely to arrive a couple of trains before the one that we have suggested.

The easier slopes of our farm have been grooved all this February by the tracks of skis. The stiffer pitches are adorned not only with these but also with an inordinate number of bathtublike depressions. Not all these hollows fit me. There are few Vermonters who still are as inexpert on skis as I, but we import guests to whom even I can feel superior. . . .

If the current skiing craze persists, a whole set of Yankee literary clichés will have to be revised. While it endures, anyone possessing a negotiable hillside might just as well expect to be desperately alone in Grand Central Station.—From "The Circling Year," by FREDERICK F. VAN DE WATER (New York: John Day).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Road of Good Will Traveled in Mexican Accord ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Major victories for democracy are not always won on the battlefronts of Russia and North Africa or in the Far East. They are sometimes won in the quiet of patient negotiations between statesmen of good will and that's how it happened last Wednesday when the United States and Mexico signed their agreement opening the way to settlement of most major differences between the two neighbors.

Although overshadowed for most of us by the rush and excitement of news from the fronts, this new accord was not underestimated either at the State Department or among the 20 Latin-American Governments to the south. Both here and there it was recognized for what it is—a major victory for the good neighbor policy and a prime example of how international difficulties must be settled if nations are to live in peace.

It takes no hazardous guessing to predict that it will have a strong and very fortunate effect upon hemispheric solidarity, that it will be received as a most effective answer to Nazi propaganda throughout Latin America and that the efforts required to reach this accord will be repaid many, many times in years to come.

For many decades most Latin Americans have watched the United States' relations with Mexico and formed their judgment of this country accordingly. Diplomacy might be correct and words might be polite, but there was little Latin-American friendship for the United States in the days when the big stick stood ready for use in Washington.

But with today's new agreement, the barometer of American-Mexican relations reads high and fair. By it the United States has given tangible proof of its determination to treat a weaker neighbor as an honored and friendly equal. It has given the lie to those who have sought to frighten Latin America with tales that the United States' huge rearmament program may some day be turned against them in an imperialistic grab.

Faced with the indisputable facts of Axis aggression on three continents, the independent nations of Central and South America are in an admirable frame of mind to receive the full import of the American-Mexican accord. Already marshaling themselves for the mutual task of hemispheric defense, the Latin-American nations can be expected to view the agreement as renewed evidence of American respect for the integrity of all nations regardless of the size of their armies, navies, and treasury balances.

Not only is the accord a reaffirmation of Mexican, hence Latin-American, national sovereignty but it also gives full recognition to that country's economic sovereignty—an admission that some administrations, to say nothing of some American businessmen, have been strangely loath to admit.

These, in themselves, are developments of the very first importance, but they are still but part of the story woven into the American-Mexican understanding. In it, Washington also implies that this country is directly interested in the improvement of Mexican economic and social conditions and is willing to lend such aid as Mexico wishes.

With Latin-American resources still largely undeveloped, loans by the American Government, which must be distinguished from past loans made by private individuals and banks, can be an "open sesame," to a distinctly higher standard of living south of the Rio Grande.

The present accord, whose realization could have been possible only during very recent years, may be attributed to two important circumstances —one in Washington, the other in Mexico City.

The new Mexican Government, headed by Gen. Avila Camacho, has shown itself not only willing, but anxious to foster closer relations with the United States, based on a mutual recognition of the other country's needs, rights and traditions. Although he has not overthrown the social reforms of the preceding Lazaro Cardenas regime, the new President has been easier to deal with than was his predecessor. This has been reflected in a marked increase of official American warmth toward the Mexican Government.

Here in Washington, the successful negotiations are being rightly attributed to the patient perseverance of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It is Secretary Hull who long and faithfully nurtured the good neighbor policy and who skilfully handled the anti-Yankee prejudices of more than one Latin-American statesman at recent Pan-American conferences.

Believing in the inviolable sanctity of a nation's soil and in the interdependence of the prosperity of nations, the Secretary of State has fought tenaciously for the principles exemplified in the American-Mexican Pact. Not only the United States, but all the Western Hemisphere owes him a debt of gratitude.

The Country Speaks: New York

Refugees Now 'New Americans' ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Despite the throttling of trans-oceanic passenger trade by the European war, refugees are still reaching the United States in great numbers and thousands more are waiting for the first accommodations aboard steamship or air clipper to find haven in this country, traditional asylum of the oppressed. Tales of adventure lie behind thousands of the refugees' trips to America—stories of escape from internment, flights across the Pyrenees and through Spain into Portugal and of long months of travel across Siberia, Manchukuo to Japan and over the Pacific.

They are streaming to America aboard vessels of varied hue—dingy Portuguese and Spanish ships, sturdy American freighters or convoyed English tramps.

The National Refugee Service, of 165 West Forty-sixth Street, is engaged in aiding the "New Americans," as it prefers to call them, when they arrive in this country. It helps re-orient them in their new surroundings, new customs, language, social and economic conditions.

Refugees are already making distinct contributions to American life, creating businesses employing thousands of native Americans and evolving new processes, skills and products to bulwark the national economy, the Service stresses. A recent survey by the group showed that of 269 concerns owned or operated by refugees in 32 States and 82 cities, exclusive of New York City, 125 were retail stores; 45 manufacturing plants; 19 domestic manufacturers; five hotels; 12 farms; 33 wholesale businesses; eight restaurants, and 22 miscellaneous enterprises.

The average refugee assisted is a man nearly 50 years old, the head of a family of three who was born either in Germany, Austria or Poland and who has been a professional worker, merchant, tradesman or businessman. This composite "New American" has undergone a change since the outbreak of war in Europe. During the years 1936, '37, '38 and in the early months of '39, the average refugee was younger, more employable, quicker to learn the language and easier to resettle. The war has thus intensified the Service's problems.

Without aid of any sort, most refugees would ultimately have to turn to public relief. This would be a serious condition because by becoming public charges, they would render themselves liable to deportation.

Refugees need not only financial aid, but sympathy and co-operation in reshaping their lives to fit new conditions, the Service emphasizes. All relief given by the Service, which provided cash, food, clothing, shelter and medical care for nearly 18,000 refugees in 1940, is in the form of loans, so that when those aided have once become established they are able to reimburse the agency and thus help others flee from intolerance and oppression in Europe.

The Service works to take "New Americans" out of the "refugee" classification and put them into the broader category of Americans. Overall expenses of the group this year will reach about $3,000,000, as compared with $3,500,000 last year. The agency co-operates with family service groups to avoid duplication of effort.

The service was the outgrowth of the National Co-ordinating Committee formed in 1934 to centralize the work of a group of independent committees aiding refugees. It was established in 1939 as an independent agency, but carries on certain integrating activities for several smaller specialized relief groups.

The body is divided into several departments, those for financial assistance to refugees in need, resettlement in other parts of the United States, establishment of new enterprises, migration information and service, employment placement and retraining, specialized committees for those with specialized training, educational, social and cultural activities and aid in Americanization.

William Rosenwald is President; Joseph P. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Board, and David H. Sulzberger, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Among members of the Board of Directors of the group are William H. Baldwin, Samuel McCrea Cavert, Philip Jessup, Alvin Johnson, James G. McDonald, Rabbi David de Sola Pool, all of New York; William A. Neilson, of Falls Village, Conn.; Mrs. Nathan Straus, Valhalla, N. Y.; Frank L. Sulzberger, of Chicago; F. Frank Vorenberg, of Boston, Mass., and William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan.

To Change the Subject:

Another Book ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Some people say there are too many books already in the world. I feel there is a need for one more. "Billikins" brings this home to me. He is a little boy in a poem by Alfred Noyes. Watching an old man fishing, he is told the search is not for fish for the Billingsgate market, but for "microscopical objects which are quite invisible to the naked eye." The learned gentleman evidently confounds "Billikins" as some clever persons confounded me, and the reason why "Billikins" comforts me is explained by the closing stanza:

"Then he waggled his shaggy white eyebrows over his glasses
And said, 'The Rotifera tribe is the finest I know.'
And Billikins, lifting his eyes to those moons in the May-bush,
Replied, in a wise little word, of one syllable,—'Oh!' "

I wonder if "Billikins" too, after he is in bed, and the candle out, thinks of that simply devastating answer, that perfect retort, that dazzling flash of wit which would have made him the life of the party. It has often seemed a pity that only a pillow should receive the sparkling sallies that came too late. I try jotting a few of them down, upon the midnight hour. They ran something like this:

So Caesar believed.
Today that means distinction.
Yes, if you were Queen Elizabeth.
You underestimate your audacity.
They had no mustard.

Full Many a Flower Is Born—

Separated from their conversational context these sentences mean nothing. Actually, in the proper place, at the proper time, they would have "brought down the house," and I should certainly have been the life of the party.

Studying the characters in literature who might seem to have been particularly apt at uttering the "mot juste," I bestow the laurels on Ethel Monticue, the heroine of that remarkable novel, "The Young Visiters," by the nine-year-old Daisy Ashford. Possibly the "lovely velvet coat of royal blue" helped Ethel, and surely it was an asset to be "arrayed in a grass green muslin of decent cut a lace scarf long faun colored kid gloves and a muslin hat." It is interesting to note how Ethel, traveling about the country, first with Mr. Salteena, and then with Mr. Bernard Clark, knew there was "a time to keep silence, and a time to speak," as we are told in the Book of Ecclesiastes.

When Mr. Clark, in the role of host, explained he had not arranged any parties, our author tells us, "Don't worry murmered Ethel I don't mix much in Socierty and she gave him a dainty smile." As she became more at ease, we find, "You ourght to give a ball remarked Ethel you have such large compartments."

Not Too Much to Wash

On learning that Bernard's grandmother, Mary Ann Fudge, whose portrait she was inspecting, had been well known in her day, Ethel simply and sweetly asked, "Why?" She could use a peevish tone or a "somewhat showing off tone," on occasion, and she could be charmingly spontaneous, as when, invited by Bernard, to a day's outing near Windsor Castle, she cried, "Hurrah. I shall soon be ready as I had my bath last night so won't wash very much now."

Ethel, according to her nine-year-old inventor, was a social success from the start. "Billikins" could manage only the wise little word, "Oh!" and for such persons as "Billikins" and myself someone should produce a publication that would inspire or provide the brilliant retort at the right time.

Glancing through the publishers' lists I find guides to etiquette that instruct me how to be introduced, how to plan a christening, a funeral or a wedding; how to handle forks and spoons and how to tip a Pullman porter. I find methods of learning Spanish or Chinese without exertion; systems for "getting my personality across" in correspondence; books which will correct my grammar ("the point you argued about with your wife"); books which will make my writing "bring big results," books that will make me stop to think why I do the things I do, and books that will teach me how to carve meat, game and poultry; but nothing whatever that will furnish my tongue with such suitable responses as those of the successful Ethel Monticue, or open to me the gateway to brilliant and timely repartee.

It would need to be more specialized than "Bartlett's," of course, but I believe there is big money for the enterprising person who might produce a compilation of Perfect Retorts, immediately handy to the tongue.

World's Melting Pot Passing From United States

Decline in number and ratio of foreign-born shown, though there are 4,900,000 noncitizens.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — The United States is ceasing to be the world's population melting pot.

This is, by far, the most startling and significant finding underlined by the final, official figures amassed by the vast alien registration effort of 1940.

At a time of national emergency it is naturally a matter of concern that there are 4,900,000 noncitizens in the country, but the fact which stands out is that there is a drastic reduction in both the number and percentage of foreign-born population.

What is more important is that immigration authorities are certain from an exhaustive study of the trends and prospects of immigration that the foreign-born population will be rapidly becoming less and less.

All of this adds up to the definite conclusion that, despite the fact that the Statue of Liberty is continuing to extend its sheltering arm to many refugees from Nazi-ridden, wartorn European countries, America is in the act of withdrawing itself as the ever-changing melting pot of world population.

Wide World

Aliens in the United States: The Klaus Family

Of Mannheim, Germany, pledging that their statements are accurate, while registering in New York City under the Alien Registration Act, Frederick Klaus, his wife, and his daughters, Lore, Hansi, and Liesel, had been in the United States for a year and eight months when they registered.

Steady Decline

Commenting upon the latest tabulations growing out of last year's alien registration, Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, attaches special importance to these points:

That 40 per cent of the 4,900,000 aliens who registered during 1940 and who are eligible for citizenship have now taken steps to become American citizens.

That the alien population in the United States is steadily declining.

That the aliens in the country constitute only 3½ per cent of the total population, the smallest percentage of aliens the Nation has ever had; that only 10 years ago 5.12 per cent of the total population consisted of noncitizens.

That with the increased facilities that are being provided for naturalization and with the decrease in immigration, it is safe to assume that the noncitizen population will continue to decrease even more rapidly than it has.

Ratio by Decades

Not only is the percentage of aliens to total population lower than at any time in American history, but there are in point of actual number fewer aliens than at any time during the past 30 years. The figures for the decades from 1890 are as follows.

	Total	Per cent of population
1890x	2,850,000	4½
1900x	2,850,000	3¾
1910x	5,923,000	6½
1920	6,629,333	6¼
1930	5,784,760	4¾
1940	4,500,000	3¾

x Partly estimated.

In addition to these figures a special analysis of the 10-year change in the percentage of foreign-born in the nine States whose 1940 census were first available for study on this point underlines the sharp decline of aliens in the country both numerically and relatively.

In line with the informed forecasts by Census Bureau population experts that the 1940 census would show a drastic reduction in the number and per cent of foreign-born, these nine States show a decrease of approximately one-third in their foreign-born population, or from an average of 12.7 in 1930 to 8.5 in 1940.

While census statisticians warn against acceptance of this drastic change as applicable literally to the whole Nation, since most of the States analyzed are inland and recent immigrants are likely to be located in seaboard cities, they unanimously conclude that the immigration into the United States has reached a decisive turning point and that the decline will be much greater rather than less in the future.

High Average Age

The substantial drop in the percentage of foreign-born is attributed to the drastic curtailment of immigration in 1924. It is emphasized that the 13,366,000 foreign-born—the great majority of whom are now citizens—shown in the census of 1930 necessarily now constitute a group of high average age, subject to high mortality rates. There was no net addition to the foreign-born in the last decade.

The nine States thus far analyzed showed the following percentage changes in foreign-born whites:

	1940	1930
Arizona	8.6	16.8
Iowa	4.7	6.9
Nevada	10.2	17.0
New Hampshire	13.9	17.8
South Dakota	7.1	9.8
Utah	5.9	9.2
Vermont	8.8	12.0
Wyoming	6.8	10.2
Montana	10.3	14.4
Average	8.5	12.7

But despite the fact that the total resident alien population has dropped markedly and appears to be due to fall away still more rapidly, the Federal Government is, nevertheless, giving considerable attention to the fact that there are still 4,921,439 noncitizens in the United States whose loyalty to American institutions and ideals is now needed and cultivated in every practicable way.

Italians in Lead

There are favorable and unfavorable factors in this situation. One of the latter appears to be that noncitizens of Axis origin are well to the fore, for while the loyalty of the great majority of legally present Italian, German and Japanese aliens is assumed, the extent to which these groups offer a fertile and responsive field for Axis propaganda and Axis "co-operation" is a matter which the Government cannot neglect.

Topping the list of countries with the largest number of subjects here is Italy with 694,971, or 14.12 per cent of the total alien population. Germany and Japan are among the next 10.

Of the total number of noncitizens who registered under the alien Registration Act of 1940, 3,572,972, or 72.60 per cent of the total, came to the United States from European nations.

Point of Origin

A complete list of countries with 20,000 or more subjects registered in the United States as alien residents, according to the now completed Government tabulations, is as follows:

Italy	694,971
Canada	449,022
Poland	442,651
Mexico	416,892
Austria-Hungary	402,827
Russia	366,834
Germany	315,004
Great Britain	291,451
Irish Free State	158,202
Sweden	102,178
Japan	91,853
Lithuania	86,892
Philippine Islands	83,674
Greece	82,426
Portugal	73,697
Czechoslovakia	72,668
Norway	67,816
British West Indies	62,005
Yugoslavia	55,904
Finland	50,326
Turkey (including Turkey in Asia)	44,341
China	40,244
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	38,671
France (including Corsica)	33,334
Netherlands	32,445
Rumania	32,164
Northern Ireland	30,768
Denmark (including Faeroe Islands)	29,742
Syria and Lebanon	24,940
Switzerland	24,196

Pertinent Queries

But the number and proportion of aliens who are noncitizens are also on the decrease because, according to official figures, 40 per cent of the present total, or more than 1,960,000, are already in the process of completing their naturalization papers. This means that there are approximately 2,500,000 noncitizens in the country at the present time.

Do these figures on noncitizenship suggest that the aliens are potential enemies or spies, or, rather, that most of them are meshed into the life of America by ties which bind them to their nation of adoption with more compelling force than any counterimpulse of indifference or treachery?

These are questions which can only be answered by experts in this field and such an expert, though rarely so identified since he became famous as an adviser and later as an ex-adviser to President Roosevelt, is Prof. Raymond Moley of Columbia University. Professor Moley makes this comment in a recent article in the American Mercury:

"There are a few aliens who do not want American citizenship. An ex-officer, getting a 'wound pension' from the British Government, explained that it would be cut off if he changed allegiance. An old Mexican who has been a fixture in his little community for years said to me gravely, 'No—Pedro not citizen. Pedro born in Mexico, a man cannot have two mothers.' You will hear that sentiment often among Mexicans in the Southwest.

"Americans, irritated by the attitude of these aliens-by-choice and the more numerous aliens-by-indifference, may demand a policy of 'join-us-or-else—.' Yet most aliens-by-indifference are simply unaware that citizenship is a privilege or a duty. Before we pass judgment, let us remember that three eighths of us citizens entitled to vote in the last presidential election did not do so. The proportion of indifference among aliens is certainly no larger and there is more to excuse their laxity.

"Hundreds of thousands of illiterate aliens want citizenship, but they cannot pass the tests. When you watch elderly aliens go through the naturalization mill, you cannot escape a pang of sympathy—and you would find it hard to answer some of the questions that befuddle them."

Loyal to America

On the point as to whether aliens are especially dangerous as a group as potential enemies or spies, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has made this statement:

"The experience of the FBI in coping with foreign agents, spies, and saboteurs has conclusively illustrated that the great mass of aliens are loyal to America, devoted to the principles of democracy. Nothing could contribute more to recruiting 'fifth columnists' than unfounded accusations or unjust measures against them."

It is generally recognized, however, that there is a need of revising and repairing some of the naturalization laws to meet the changed conditions resulting from the war. There are, for example, now in the United States approximately 55,000 aliens who are here technically illegally, the violations usually being unintentional. Many have lived here for years. They are subject to deportation but deportation is now impossible. Most of them believe deeply in everything American and want to be citizens.

There are bills before Congress to meet this situation and their main features, indorsed by Professor Moley, would:

Waive the educational requirements for aliens over the age of, say, 55, who have lived here at least 10 years.

Suspend deportation proceedings where the only reason for deportation is some irregularity of entry.

Grant a certificate of lawful entry to persons who have lived in the United States for five (or 10) years and can show good moral character.

Give aliens on students' or visitors' visas the status of immigrants for permanent residence.

Professor Moley advocates that criminal aliens and those who advocate the overthrow of government by force, including members of the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, and the like, should be locked up.

It is the hope of the Government that, whether the United States is at peace or war, aliens who want to support America will find America hospitable, and it is the intention of the Government—its plans already well drawn—that aliens who want to harm America will find their activities under effective control.

Drawn by L. F. Van Zelm for The Christian Science Monitor

Getting Bumpy

Defense Formations of the Cougars Completely Puzzled the Stanford Gridders

Indians, at Times, Blocked Each Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Stanford-Washington State game of Nov. 15 (14 to 13 in favor of State) drew a crowd of approximately 45,000—the largest ever to witness a game between these two teams—and they were rewarded by an exceptionally fine struggle, the finest game of American football the writer has yet witnessed. It was one of those unusual games in which both the winning and losing team played splendidly and yet while there was only one point difference in the scoring, the better team (on the day's play) undoubtedly was the winner.

On the basis of the actual score the game was won for Washington State by the alertness of English-born Billy Sewell, who recovered teammate Beckman's blocked placement try for the extra point and ran the ball over the Stanford goal line to score (as it turned out) the winning point. Stanford lost its chance for a tie when Frankie Albert failed to convert after his long touchdown pass to Pete Kmetovic had brought the Indians their first six points. However, on the day's play a tie would not have been the right ending as Stanford (although continually threatening) never really looked like winning.

Four Defensive Stands

The Indians made four great defensive stands. Once they took the ball on downs just inches from their goal line and on three other occasions on their 7, 15, and 8. Considering that the Cougars had the pressure on the Indians all through the game it is remarkable that the score was not larger in their favor and Stanford did a great job in keeping their rugged, speedy and high-spirited opponents to a total of 14 points.

Groans of disappointment went up from the Stanford rooting section when speedy Pete Kmetovic had to leave the game in the third quarter and Frankie Albert was temporarily forced out in the fourth quarter. However, this feeling was quickly changed to one of joy when quarterback Al Cole sent new life into the Stanford attack and quickly engineered the second touchdown. Judging by the way Cole played and sparked the Indian attack, Clark Shaughnessy might well have used him more often to spell Albert. Cole's play must have been especially pleasing to Coach Shaughnessy in more ways than one as he seems to be most likely successor to Albert next year.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

No Legitimate Alibi

When Stanford lost to Lon Stiner's Oregon State team by a score of 10-to-0 at Corvallis on Oct. 11 it was thought that the rain had slowed up the Indians' offensive. However, Coach Hollingbery's boys met the Indians in the latter's own stadium at Stanford on a beautiful day and a dry field and outsprinted . . . outdrove . . . outpowered . . . outscored . . . and generally outplayed them. Consequently there can be no legitimate alibi for Stanford's defeat on the score of climatic conditions. In giving credit to the Cougars, Shaughnessy said that the play of their two ends—Dale Gentry and Nick Susoeff—was mainly responsible for the victory as they broke through to rush Albert when he attempted to pass. The only time they did not succeed in crashing through, Albert threw the touchdown pass to Kmetovic. Hollingbery was lavish in his praise of Albert's play and thought his work under terrific pressure was marvelous.

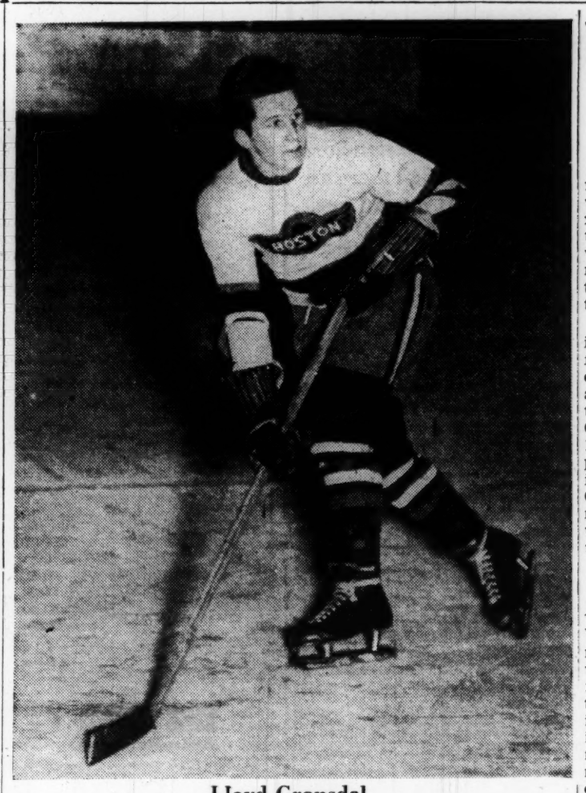
The defense formations of the Cougars completely puzzled the Stanford boys. First, the Cougars would start with a five-man line, then shift to a seven, a six, and back to a seven, and although Albert always waited to see the Cougar line-up before he called the play, the opposing center changed the defense as soon as Frankie dropped down to receive the ball from his center. One of the Stanford players remarked after the game that they did not know whom to block and at times were blocking each other. Hollingbery had been warned by a friendly scout to keep his defense in close and not hasten to follow the man-in-motion and flanker, as the two Stanford players who remained close to the ball were the ones to watch.

This was the third long journey of the season for Washington State and their two round-trips to Los Angeles to play U. C. L. A. and U. S. C. and the one to Stanford totaled around 8,600 miles. Although a trip to the Rose Bowl at Pasadena to represent the Pacific Coast Conference would entail another round-trip journey of 3,200 miles, this they would be most happy to make and on their play against Stanford, would be a hard team to beat.

Duquesne Pleases S. F. Fans

Coach Donelli brought his Duquesne University team to this city to play St. Mary's College and it proved to be an alert, speedy and splendidly coached aggregation. Their fast tempo, well-executed Notre Dame play-patterns and effective backfield deception made a splendid impression and the consensus was that the backs were the fastest seen in Kezar Stadium since Stanford played there early in the 1940 season. St. Mary's was able to hold them to a scoreless tie during the first half but Duquesne quickly scored a touchdown and a field goal in the third quarter and finished the winners—9 to 0. Donelli had witnessed the Washington-California game the day previous and expressed himself as amazed at the wealth and quality of material in those two teams. However, after seeing Duquesne in action the following day it was the general opinion that Donelli had no legitimate reason to complain of a lack of material. Duquesne made a fine impression by their play and their next appearance in San Francisco will surely meet with a good attendance-response.

H. Archie Richardson



Lloyd Gronsdal

Boston Olympics' right winger who is expected to start in that position against the Johnstown Bluebirds in the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon.

Johnstown, Pa., Bluebirds Coming to Boston Garden

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Johnstown
Dumond, lw		rw, Galbraith
Chaisson, c		c, Coombs
Gronsdal, rw		lw, Vitarelli
Andersen, ld		rd, Anderson
Martin, rd		ld, Dyte
Polich, g		g, Ceryance

Boston spares: Barry, Sullivan, Beigler, McGill, Wade, Desrosiers, Fitzgerald, Yourkewicz, Baranowski.

Johnstown spares: Boll, McKinnon, McCartney, Kowalski, Marzo, Gigliotti, Boiteau, Dyck.

Time of game: 3 p. m.

Last year the Boston Olympics made the hockey season a miserable one for Coach Pick Hines of Baltimore. In Pick's opinion, the Olympics cost his Orioles the league championship by winning eight and tying three of the 14 games between the two clubs.

Next Sunday afternoon Coach Hines brings a new team to Boston—the Johnstown, Pa., Bluebirds—and it is Pick's honest hope that the Bostonians do not continue their winning ways against his new club.

If they do, however, Coach Hines will know the reason why. It will be not only because the Pics will recognize an old friend in him, but they will also recognize many old friends among the Bluebirds' roster list—no less than five of whom used to play for Pick last year at Baltimore.

Three of these players are in the starting lineup. Probably most welcome to the O's will be Frank Ceryance, the goalie whose work was outstanding everywhere in the league but who just could not seem to keep Boston goals out of his net. Then on defense will be big Jack Dyte, while up forward will be little Ned Vitarelli, one of the best stickhandlers and scorers for the Orioles a year ago. The other two former Baltimore players are Whitey Kowalski and Ilio Marzo, both of whom came to the club late in the season.

One other old friend graces the Johnstown player list—Jack McKinnon, manager of the River Vale Skeeters last year. Jack has doffed his managerial robes and gone back to playing.

The game between the Olympics and the Bluebirds will start at 3 p. m. Sunday afternoon at Boston Garden. This afternoon the 'Pics left for a game tonight at River Vale, from which they will take a late train back to Boston. Another line-up switch by Coach Hago Harrington will probably see Danny Sullivan back at center in place of Johnny Fitzgerald, with Eddie Barry and Cy Beigler on the wings.

Women Golfers Make History With New Qualifying Round

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several highly interesting angles attach to the brief announcement from the U. S. G. A. that the 1942 women's national golf championship will be played at Tulsa, Okla., and that there will be 36 qualifying holes for 32 match play places. What the news report did not say was that this will be the first time in the history of the event that the women will play 36 holes of medal qualification and that in reducing the match-play field to 32, the association is only reverting to the custom that prevailed for many years prior to increasing to 34 places in 1934.

Changes in regulations governing women's nationals have been few and far between, especially as compared to the men's national amateur. The first women's national, held at the Meadowbrook Club in the New York district in 1895, was a one-day, 18-hole medal play affair, for prizes put up by individuals, and was won by Mrs. C. S. Brown, with 69, 63—132, almost as many strokes for one round that some of the leaders take for two these days.

Started in 1896

It was in 1896 that the U. S. G. A. really got in back of the women's national and started the medal-and-match program, though with only eight to qualify for match. That was the case for two years; but interest was growing, the number of entries increasing and in 1898 the match-play field was expanded to 16, at which number it contained until an entry of 96 women for the title tournament at The Country Club, Brookline, in 1902, impelled the executives of the U. S. G. A. to double the number of match-play qualifiers to 32.

Thus it remained up through 1933: in 18-hole qualifying round, 32 at match play. And there it probably would have remained save for an act of fine international courtesy engineered by the Women's Committee of the U. S. G. A. in 1934. The first international women's match for the Curtis Cup had been inaugurated two years earlier, when a team was sent from here to the British Isles. The British, in turn, sent their first team over here in 1934. Their team members were planning also to play in our national, as our girls did over there; but over there it was all-match play, while over here there was that troublesome medal play qualifying round, to which the British girls were not accustomed. Therefore, one way of giving them a better chance of making the match play rounds was to increase the number of qualifiers to 64, which was done.

Recent Vogue

For eight years the 64-to-qualify method has been in vogue, but the members of the Women's Committee of the U. S. G. A., of which Frances Stebbins is present chairman, talked it all over and opined that in a match-play field of that size too many were making the medal play grade who had not a chance to win the title, making for a number of dull matches in the earlier rounds. They agreed, on the other hand, that in an 18-hole qualification one or more of the real title aspirants might have enough bad fortune to be eliminated. With two 18-hole medal rounds, however, over Monday and Tuesday, the chances of any top-notcher failing would be slim. Therefore, they recommended to the U. S. G. A. this new plan, which was duly accepted.

It is worthy of note, in passing, that Clara Callender of California, one of the stars of this year's national at The Country Club, would have been outside the 32-circle, with her 85. In 1934 five of the British girls qualified, four of them well within the 32 leading places and one of them, Dianna Plumpton, tied for 32nd place, at 90. In 1938, when the British girls were here again, four of them were within the 32 circle, at 90 or better, while Nan S. Baird had to play off for last place in the 64 at 94.

Co-operation

Another interesting angle is the hearty co-operation of late years between the women and the U. S. G. A. Up to 1916 the women had little voice in their national championship, a matter which they began to resent. Fanny Osgood of this district became a leader in a movement to give women more voice in selection of courses for their championship and it was after the championship here at Belmont in 1916 that the U. S. G. A., to quote my own comment at the time, "has done the sensible thing in appointing a committee of women golfers to name three courses on which they would like to play their next national championship, and to suggest the dates which they would like."

Then and there was the first definite step in the decision of the U. S. G. A. to appoint a Women's Committee, as an adjunct to its organization, and its 1917 Year Book is the first to give that committee indelible recognition, a page to itself, with the caption:

"Women's Tournament Committee of the United States Golf Association." It had Fanny Osgood as chairman; Marion Hollins of New York, Eleanor Chandler of Philadelphia, Mrs. Bruce D. Smith of Chicago and Alexa Stirling of Atlanta as its other members. Gradually the Women's Committee was given responsibilities and its designation in the Year Book, curiously enough, has shrunk to a mere, "Women's Committee."

By-Plays

Bob Zuppke

Bob Zuppke has resigned. The famous football coach at University of Illinois has turned in his resignation and announces that he will never again engage in the profession of football coaching.

With his retirement at the end of this season one of the most famous college football coaches of the past 29 years withdraws with a record of which he may well be proud. It is true that his teams have not done very well during the past few years; but his record, when considering his entire Illinois coaching career, is a fine one.

As a student at University of Wisconsin he was on the varsity squad, but never made his letter and when he took up his duties at Illinois many wondered if he would be able to make good despite his remarkable record as a high school coach. They figured it was a big jump from the school gridiron to the college field. But he proved that you don't have to be a great player in order to develop championship teams.

It was his good fortune to coach one of the greatest college football players of all time. This player was Red Grange and those who saw his wonderful playing will never forget it. His open-field running was truly remarkable and it did much toward winning games for the Illini and their brilliant coach.

While Zuppke made football coaching his main work for so many years, he occupied himself with other constructive things during the off season. He is a painter of no mean ability and his pictures have won much commendation. He is also a farming enthusiast, owning a fine place a few miles from Urbana where the University of Illinois is located. And it is to these pursuits that he will devote his future time.

That his resignation has come at this time is not much of a surprise to the college football world as he has been considering the step for some little time. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by followers of the Illini over the poor showing of the Orange and Blue of late years and Zuppke believes that someone else will be able to get more out of future Illinois material than he could under the prevailing circumstances.

So next year will find a new mentor at the head of Illionis football. He will have some fine material with which to mold the 1942 eleven and with the promising freshman material which will be available next year he should give the Illini a strong eleven. Zuppke retires with the best wishes of many friends and former players who recognize the splendid work he did in previous years when his teams were taking no less than seven Western Conference championships. This is a high mark for his successor to come up to. That Zuppke will always retain a high place in Illionois football history goes without saying.

G. M. R. H.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

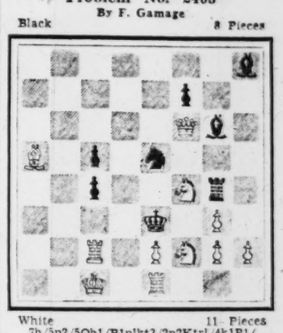
Nov. 22, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2403

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

7b/5p2/5Qb1/B1plkt3/2p2Ktrl/4k1P1/2R1PK1PP/2K1R3

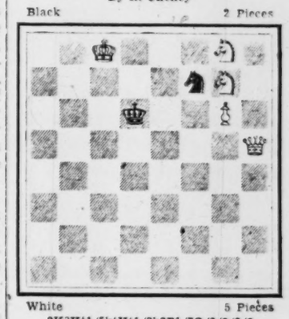
White to play and mate in two

(Literary Digest, 1902. "Fine threat problem, with four distinct mating moves of a White P not from a Rook defense. Avoidance of duals and cooks is clever." —E. W. Allen.)

Problem No. 2404

By R. Cheney

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

2K3Kt1/5ktKt1/3k2P1/7Q/8/8/8/8

White to play and mate in three

(Cleveland Plain Dealer, January, 1941. Three Kt blocks mates.)

Solutions to Problems

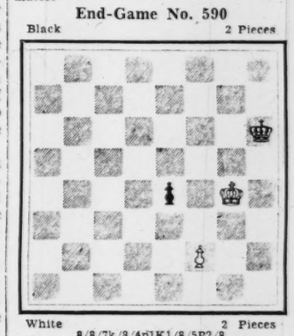
No. 2401. P-B4

No. 2402. 1. Q-K2 K-B3
2. Q-Kt4
1. . . . B-B6ch
2. QxBch
1. . . . B-Kt7
2. B-QB4ch
1. . . . B-K5
2. Q-B4ch

End-Game No. 589. White wins: 1 QxP, Kt-Q3; 2 BxKtch, K-Kt2; 3 B-B8ch, and wins. Or 1 . . . Kt-Kt2; 2 QxQ, RxQ; 3 BxKtch, CxB; 3 R (B)-B7, and wins. If 1 . . . Kt or QxQ; 2 B-R6ch soon mates.

End-Game No. 590

Black 2 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

8/8/7k/8/4p1K1/8/5P2/8

Black to play and draw

(A simple and instructive ending from Fine's "Basic Chess Endings." The reader should try to work out the solution in his head.)

Capablanca Exhibition

Jose R. Capablanca, former champion of the world, recently entertained the Marshall Chess Club with one of his renowned simultaneous exhibitions. His score was 19 wins, one draw and two losses, one to J. Lewis and the other to one of the country's strongest women players, Miss N. May Karff.

Capablanca's reputation in this country developed while he was a student at Columbia, some thirty years ago. Then he played on the chess team, captained by Louis J. Wolff, now a strong and active Marshall Chess Club member.

As a simultaneous performer, Capablanca is one of the most difficult to defeat. His largest exhibition was in New York in 1931, when he met 200 players, on fifty boards.

Swiss Game

Europe, in peaceful days the scene of so many international competitions, now reports little chess activity of note, although doubtless the game is as popular as ever. Switzerland is enjoying unusual interest in the game and in one of the most important tournaments, the "Coupe Suisse," the following exciting game was played. H. Johner has for many years been one of the strongest Swiss experts.

English Opening

Johner White	Leepin Black	Johner White	Leepin Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	18 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	19 BxP	KtxP
3 P-K4	P-Q4	20 KtxKt	BxB
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 KtxB	RxKt
5 P-B4	P-Q5	22 KtxP	RxRP
6 Kt-K4	P-QB4	23 BxBch	QxB
7 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	24 Kt-Q6ch	K-Q2
8 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	25 QxR	KxKt
9 Q-K2	Kt-QB3	26 Q-R4	Q-K2
10 P-Q3	B-K2	27 K-Kt2	P-K4
11 B-R3	P-KR3	28 R-B3	Kt-K3
12 Castles	Q-B2	29 Q-K4	Kt-B5ch
13 B-Q2	P-KR3	30 RxKt	PxR
14 P-QR3	CastlesQR	31 Q-B6ch	K-K4
15 P-QKt4	QR-KKt1	32 R-K3	K-B4
16 B-Kt2	P-KKt4	33 Q-K6 mate	
17 P-QKt5	Kt-Q		

The Lady Triumphs

The championship preliminaries of the Marshall Chess Club paired Louis Levy, New York University team captain, and Miss Adele Raettig, of Hoboken, one of the leading New York women experts. Perhaps it was gallantry, or perhaps the just rewards of pawn-snatching, but in any case, after Miss Raettig's 18th move, victory could not be denied:

Two Knights Defense

Raettig White	Levy Black	Raettig White	Levy Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 Q-Q2	P-QR3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 P-R3	Kt-QR4
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	14 B-R2	P-B5
4 P-Q3	B-B4	15 CastlesQR	BxP
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	16 Q-Kt5	RxRch
6 B-K3	B-KKt5	17 RxR	P-K
7 BxB	PxB	18 Kt-R5	P-KKt3
8 Kt-K2	Q-K2	19 KtxKtch	K-Kt2
9 P-B3	Castles	20 KtxRch	QxKt
10 Kt-Kt3	QR-Q	21 QxKPch	QxQ
11 P-KR3	B-B	22 KtxQ	Resigns

Miss Karff Wins First Match

Miss N. May Karff won the first game of her match with Mrs. Adele Belcher, formerly Mrs. Rivero. The challenger was able to win a pawn after some four hours of play, and shortly thereafter the woman champion capitulated.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Bradley Not With Griffith

Cinders from the Hot Stove League . . . Contrary to the expectations of Clark Griffith, Alva Bradley wants no part of that 14-night-games-in-1942 movement. "I'm strictly a seven-game man," says the Cleveland owner . . . Hank Greenberg, Birdie Tebbetts, Barney McCosky and Tommy Bridges comprise Detroit's will-not-be-traded list, which should silence any further Greenberg-to-Red Sox rumors . . . Joe Di Maggio's winning the A. L. most valuable player award for the second time reminds us that Jimmy Foxx has done it three times and Lou Gehrig did it four.

* * *

Out Chicago way, they think Bill Lee may do his 1942 pitching in the American League. Yet nobody says how the Cubs will go about getting him out of the National. Anyhow, it seems that Big Bill is due for a change of scenery. Ditto for Hank Leiber . . . The Cubs have just signed three stations to broadcast all Wrigley Field games in '42 . . . Gerry Nugent is quoted as being "highly pleased" with the way Hans Lobert ran the Phillies last year while Doc Prothro was touring the minors.

* * *

The Cardinals will take 20 pitchers to St. Petersburg in the spring, and 18 of them were developed on Branch Rickey's farm lands. Only Lon Warneke and Harry Gumbert made their start in other pastures. Eleven of the young Redbirds won a total of 175 games in the minors last season . . . The Cleveland chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, will honor Jeff Heath as the most valuable Indian at their annual dinner . . . The American Association holds its fall meeting at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 29.

* * *

Pitt's veteran next year will be Lee Handley, who has worn a Pirate uniform four seasons. . . . For a comeback, how about the one made by Ted Williams? A most unpopular boy in '40, he just missed winning the valuable player award in '41 . . . Ted, by the way, would be the first to admit that Di Maggio belongs in the No. 1 seat . . . When N. L. pitching averages come out, Elmer Riddle will be right up there, first or second. His first 105 innings with the Reds yielded only 25 runs . . . Joe McCarthy's contract has two more years to run, at $35,000 per.

* * *

Upon hearing the rumor that Frank McCormick and Johnny Vander Meer would go to Brooklyn for Dolph Camilli and cash, General Manager Warren Giles of the Reds remarked: "We'd have to have a guarantee that 'Cash' could win 20 games for us." . . . The Yankees have abandoned their practice of barring rival A. L. clubs from their spring schedule and will play the Indians, Red Sox and Senators on the next Grapefruit League card . . . The Braves showed an increased attendance of approximately 45,400 in '41, according to unofficial figures.

* * *

A self-appointed manager dragged a "future Ty Cobb" into a Dodger tryout camp in Texas. The youngster had no ability whatever, striking out every time he walked to the plate. After a while the so-called manager went to Tink Riviere, who runs Brooklyn's spring (Texas) farm, and wanted to know what he thought was the kid's weakness in the batter's box. To which Riviere promptly answered: "A pitched ball." . . . Frank Madura, Elmira, won the Eastern League batting crown with a modest .321 average.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Jim Crowley signed new five-year contract as Fordham football coach at estimated $15,000 annually.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 21

Miami 7, South Carolina 6.
Yale Freshmen 19, Harvard Freshmen 13.
Harvard Jayvees 19, Yale Jayvees 0.
Northeastern (Okla.) State 32, Oklahoma City University 14.
Northwestern (Okla.) State 26, McPherson 0.
Portland 20, Pacific Lutheran 6.
Tampa 67, MacDill Field 2.
Southwestern Louisiana 14, Louisiana College 10.
Southwestern (Okla.) Tech 14, Southeastern (Okla.) State 0.
Ouachita 26, Arkansas Tech 0.
Mississippi 56, 113th Medical Regiment from Camp Shelby 0.
Georgia Teachers 13, South Georgia College 6.
Nebraska Wesleyan 6, Simpson 12.
University of Tampa 67, MacDill Field 2.
Presbyterian 14, Rollins 6.

Former Harvard-Yale Football Scores

1875—Harvard 4g., 4t., Yale 0.
1876—Yale 1g., Harvard 3t.
1878—Yale 1g., Harvard 0.
1879—Harvard 0, Yale 0.
1880—Yale 1g., 1t., Harvard 0.
1881—Yale 0, Harvard 4s.
1882—Yale 3t., 1g., Harvard 2s.
1883—Yale 23, Harvard 2.
1884—Yale 48, Harvard 0.
1886—Yale 29, Harvard 4.
1887—Yale 17, Harvard 8.
1889—Yale 6, Harvard 0.
1890—Harvard 12, Yale 6.
1891—Yale 10, Harvard 0.
1892—Yale 6, Harvard 0.
1893—Yale 6, Harvard 0.
1894—Yale 12, Harvard 4.
1897—Harvard 0, Yale 0.
1898—Harvard 17, Yale 0.
1899—Harvard 0, Yale 0.
1900—Yale 28, Harvard 0.
1901—Harvard 22, Yale 0.
1902—Yale 23, Harvard 0.
1903—Yale 16, Harvard 0.
1904—Yale 12, Harvard 0.
1905—Yale 6, Harvard 0.
1906—Yale 6, Harvard 0.
1907—Yale 12, Harvard 0.
1908—Harvard 4, Yale 0.
1909—Yale 8, Harvard 0.
1910—Harvard 0, Yale 0.
1911—Harvard 0, Yale 0.
1912—Harvard 20, Yale 0.
1913—Harvard 15, Yale 5.
1914—Harvard 36, Yale 0.
1915—Harvard 41, Yale 0.
1916—Yale 6, Harvard 3.
1919—Harvard 10, Yale 3.
1920—Harvard 9, Yale 0.
1921—Harvard 10, Yale 3.
1922—Harvard 10, Yale 3.
1923—Yale 13, Harvard 0.
1924—Yale 19, Harvard 6.
1925—Harvard 0, Yale 0.
1926—Yale 12, Harvard 7.
1927—Yale 14, Harvard 0.
1928—Harvard 17, Yale 0.
1929—Harvard 10, Yale 6.
1930—Harvard 13, Yale 0.
1931—Yale 3, Harvard 0.
1932—Yale 19, Harvard 0.
1933—Harvard 19, Yale 6.
1934—Yale 14, Harvard 0.
1935—Yale 14, Harvard 7.
1936—Yale 14, Harvard 13.
1937—Harvard 13, Yale 6.
1938—Harvard 7, Yale 0.
1939—Yale 20, Harvard 7.
1940—Harvard 28, Yale 0.

Games won by Harvard, 20.
Games won by Yale, 33.
Tied, 6.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 21

American Association

St. Louis 4, Fort Worth 0.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 3, Washington 3 (tie).
Atlantic City 7, Baltimore 5.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

New York at Montreal.
Chicago at Toronto.
Detroit at Brooklyn.

American League

New Haven at Cleveland.
Indianapolis at Pittsburgh.
Washington at Hershey.
Providence at Philadelphia.
Buffalo at Springfield.

American Association

Omaha at St. Paul.
Dallas at Tulsa.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown at New York.
Boston at River Vale.
Washington at Atlantic City.

Sunday

National League

Montreal at New York.
Boston at Detroit.
Toronto at Chicago.

American League

Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
New Haven at Buffalo.
Cleveland at Providence.
Hershey at Washington.

American Association

Omaha at Minneapolis.
Dallas at St. Louis.
Fort Worth at Kansas City.

Eastern Amateur League

River Vale at Baltimore.
Johnstown at Boston.
Washington at New York.

Northeasters And Middle Atlantic Unbeaten, Untied

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 22 (AP)—Northeast and Middle Atlantic remained undefeated and untied yesterday at the end of the second-day play in the 1941 United States field hockey tournament at Wellesley College.

Northeast outplayed a stubborn Midwest contingent, 3 to 0, while Middle Atlantic, with several Philadelphia players, including some previous nominations to the All-America team, trounced the Northeast Reserve 9 to 1.

The Middle Atlantic Reserve blanked the Midwest Reserve 5 to 0, and Great Lakes continued its even match play by tying with Southeast, 2 to 2.

In the other game, Southeast Reserve redeemed Thursday's defeat by squelching Sargent College, 8 to 1.

The 1941 All-America selections will be announced at a banquet tonight, and the first and reserve squads of the All-America team will play off their traditional match Sunday.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals Pts	For	Agst
Boston	4	0	0	9	33	12
Johnstown	3	0	2	8	28	13
New York	2	1	1	5	17	14
Baltimore	1	3	0	2	11	16
Washington	1	3	1	3	17	27
River Vale	0	3	0	0	4	12
Atlantic City	1	2	0	2	11	27

Results Nov. 21

Johnstown 3, Washington 3 (overtime tie).
Atlantic City Sea Gulls 7, Baltimore 5.

No Time to Fool

NEW YORK (AP)—In professional football if more than three seconds elapse between snapback and punt, the kicker is very likely to have his punt blocked.

College Cross-Country

Result Nov. 21

Swarthmore 27, Penn 28.

Tufts, Norwich And B. U. Place Three Men Apiece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 22—Boston University, Tufts, and Norwich each placed three men on the University of New Hampshire's all-opponent team picked today by the Wildcat players.

New Hampshire's squad made one shift in position so that Art Harrison of Tufts could be included in the backfield. Harrison, a fullback, was named to the right halfback spot.

Quarterbacking the team was big Chick Morris of Boston University, with Walt Domina of Norwich, left halfback, and Pete Lamana of Boston University, fullback, rounding out the backfield.

Named to the line were Howard Redgate of Tufts and Frank Liebel of Norwich, ends; Karl Kurth of Springfield and Norm Johnson of Bates, tackles; Bill Parsons of Boston University and George Sweeney of Tufts, guards; and Joe McCloskey of Norwich, center.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Toronto	5	1	0	10	23	16
Chicago	4	0	1	9	11	7
Boston	3	2	0	6	13	9
Americans	3	3	1	7	17	18
Rangers	2	4	0	4	16	20
Detroit	1	4	1	3	13	17
Canadiens	0	4	1	1	10	16

Coming Games

Tonight

Rangers at Canadiens.
Chicago at Toronto.
Detroit at Americans.

Sunday

Boston Bruins at Detroit.
Canadiens at Rangers.
Toronto at Chicago.

Tuesday

Detroit at Boston Bruins.
Chicago at Rangers.

Thursday

Boston Bruins at Americans.
Chicago at Detroit.

Saturday

Boston Bruins at Canadiens.
Americans at Toronto.
Detroit at Rangers.

Sunday

Canadiens at Boston Bruins.
Toronto at Americans.
Rangers at Chicago.

Snavely to Continue

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—Carl Snavely will continue as Cornell University's football coach in 1942, director of athletics James Lynah announced last night.

Snavely completes his sixth season as head of the Big Red football forces today in Philadelphia when the team engages Penn in a traditional encounter at Franklin Field. Under his direction Cornell has won 26 games, lost 10 and tied two.

Lynah also announced retention of all Snavely's assistants.

College Girls' Field Hockey

Result Nov. 21

Swarthmore 6, William and Mary 0.

Peter Campbell Succeeds Hayden as President

TORONTO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Peter Campbell, Toronto sportsman, yesterday was named president of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International Baseball League to succeed Senator Salter Hayden, resigned.

College Soccer

Results Nov. 21

Yale 2, Harvard 1.
Harvard Freshmen 2, Yale Freshmen 1.
Carnell 1, Penn 1.
Swarthmore Jayvees 4, Penn Jayvees 0.
Swarthmore Freshmen 2, Penn Fresh. 1.

WHERE TO DINE

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CHESTNUT HILL, PA.

EVERGREEN TEA ROOM
Chestnut Hill Apartments
West Evergreen Avenue
One Block West of Pennsylvania R.R. Sta.
Thanksgiving Dinner—Nov. 27th
1-7:30—$1.50 (Children 85c)
Reservations—Chestnut Hill 3324

DES MOINES, IOWA

THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Tickets to Des Moines Paramount or Roosevelt

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, November 22, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

What Is the Place of the School Athletic Program? It Is Said to Serve but Not Dominate Famous British Schools

By G. F. Timpson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Organized games and inter-school contests are a regular feature of school life in all English-speaking countries, and in some others. The idea of using games as a conscious means of education and character building was first developed at the English Public Schools, at which until well into Queen Victoria's reign there were only seven. Eton and Harrow had long played cricket against each other when the first Rugby football match took place between Rugby and Marlborough—somewhere in the 1860's. Mr. Edward Bowen, who was a master at Harrow from 1861 to 1900 or so, was the first master to devote himself wholeheartedly to the boys' games; he himself played in them for 40 years, and believed that they constituted the finest means of developing unselfishness, courage, co-operation, and initiative.

Unfortunately the human mind has a tendency to run to extremes. Too intense absorption in records, successes and after-school public reputation, aided by the unwise activities of the sporting press, has tended to spoil school games.

Sir Cyril Norwood, whose first-hand knowledge of English education is perhaps wider than that of any other man today, has written about all this unnatural exploitation of boys' keenness in his book, "The English Traditions of Education."

"The result for them is that what was intended to be a game fought out in the old English spirit becomes a long-continued strain which dulls their work, and robs them of sleep, which becomes indeed a virtual slavery," he has said. "How many a natural and unconscious boy-athlete has been spoiled by the comments of the wiseacres of the Press Box who have published to the world his faults or his virtues, so that he becomes self-conscious and awkward?"

It is noteworthy that the one major game which has entirely escaped the evils of professionalism and money-making, and therefore receives a reasonably sound press, is one which was invented by schoolboys. Rugby football is the subject of friendly and remarkably equal contests between England, Scotland, Wales, and the Dominions. It originated on the soft, springy meadow outside Rugby School, where a memorial stone "commemorates the exploit of WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS who with a fine disregard of the rules of football as played in his time first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game."

Eton and Harrow boys also invented football games, which, however, never spread elsewhere. Nevertheless, they are played with the utmost keenness for one term a year, in order to keep alive a game played solely for the joy of it. The Harrow Game and the Eton Field Game are unknown to the world outside, and keep alive the spirit of pure sport.

Pure sport is also kept alive by the playing of games which originated spontaneously at the three afore-mentioned schools, and have spread widely in the world. Each was developed by the use of odd corners in the school's architecture. "Eton Fives" was originally played between the buttresses of the Chapel, at the bottom of the steps leading to the North Door. All "Eton" fives courts should reproduce exactly the angles, slopes, ledges and cornices of the original architecture, for the irregular height of the side walls, the step in the floor which slopes down to the back wall and the quaint little "pepper-box" jutting from the left wall, are what give the game its almost elfin character.

At Rugby, where Fives was first played between the plain front and back walls formed by two classrooms, the game became a matter of straight, fast flight by the ball. Harrow, meanwhile, had developed "Squash Rackets" in the corner between two walls of an asphalted playground, and in the yards of some boarding-houses, and when Eton and Rugby fives courts were built there, the boys seized on the plain Rugby courts for squash, a game becoming increasingly popular in adult life as a means of friendly, energetic exercise. At school these games provide an outlet for many boys who do not shine at the regular games, and play only for fun.

Fan Court, Christ's Hospital and Mill Hill keep the light, playful element of sheer fun in a kind of hockey played with a slight ash stick on a hard playground, using a tennis or hard rubber ball. A remarkable feature of the game at Mill Hill is that it goes on for hours at a time, without a referee, players coming or going as they wish, and changing sides if one team seems to be too strong. Any number of players can be engaged at once. The result is admirable, and very great skill is developed. At Fan Court, the old traditional English football, with unlimited numbers of players and goals acres apart—a sort of steeple-chase football—serves as light relief from serious match practice.

It takes courage for a school to set aside the advertising value of athletic success in order to keep games varied, free and happy. The great thing is to provide a wide choice of outdoor activity, so that everyone can choose something he likes, and then to have a stiffening core of deliberate match practice.

Of all schools, Eton perhaps succeeds best. The only compulsory game is the Field Game, played for one term, during which each house of 40 boys sends in three teams for a house competition. This means that all but a very few young boys play in keenly contested matches. The next term, a baker's dozen of games are provided, and one simply has to choose daily among them, and put in so many afternoons a week exercise. Matches are arranged with other schools, but not taken too intensely. In the summer there is the choice of cricket or boating, which is serious for the brilliant few and leisurely for the rest.

The total result is a wide and varied interest in outdoor life, and a healthy sense of sport for all. If one is really keen on lasting success in any game one can work for it, but games are played mostly for the game, and remain what they were meant to be—a recreation.

Teaching the Public to Take Care of Its Library Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is simply using the "decent way" says Mr. Orlando C. Davis, Chief Librarian of the Circulation Division of the Boston Public Library. What he refers to is the system he put into operation about seven years ago for checking vandalism. It has developed into a genuine service not only to the Library but also to young people needing guidance, and to their families.

Stealing books or maltreating them, or keeping them at home when they should be available for circulation, gives the public library a problem which usually involves great financial loss. People just don't realize, says Mr. Davis, that if the library buys a new book, expecting 300 people to use it, and then the twenty-fifth borrower keeps it indefinitely, there are 275 others deprived of the use of it.

The Boston Library maintains 30 branches using the open shelf method. During 1933 they reported a loss of 13,289 books. By 1940 the number lost had been reduced to 4,710, and average of 157 for the entire twelve months. It does not take long for a branch librarian to discover who is taking or mistreating books. The guilty person is usually one who offends in other directions too. The approach is to that person or his family. Legal measures to recover lost property are employed only when all else has failed.

Most Are Young People

Most of the vandals are between the ages of 17 and 21 and, the librarians find, suffering from personal maladjustment. Where home environment has been a factor, the family is often invited into the librarian's office, and a free discussion takes place. Once approached by reason, says Mr. Davis, "most of the youngsters are splendid. There is always something good in them to which you can appeal, if you can only find it."

One boy of 14 failed at first to respond to the Library's efforts to change his idea about keeping books. A member of the library staff chanced to meet his younger sister, who frankly confided that Dick had taken five dollars from their mother's purse, the attitude being that Dick needed it, and Mother had it. The family funds were meagre, but this strange feeling seemed to prevail among the children. The librarians saw the root of the trouble and, after patient and understanding work, they managed to give the boy an entirely new point of view. He became, they report, "a different kind of fellow," and got himself a job. If they had left the situation unhealed, they believe, they would have encountered the same problem at some time or other with Dick's four small sisters and brothers.

Building Up Self-Respect

The system is simply to teach the young people a sense of responsibility, to explain that they are part of the public library when they use it. An individual, says Mr. Davis, "must do something to be proud of and happy about, or he loses a most important part of himself — his self-respect." So successful was he with one boy that the father asked him if, in the event of any future trouble he might bring the lad to his office. Only in the event that the case concerned the library, replied Mr. Davis. Young people themselves have come, quite unexpectedly, some time after a case of correction, and expressed appreciation of the changed attitude which has affected their entire round of activity.

P. P. S.

The FOUR FREEDOMS

MESSAGE TO THE 77TH CONGRESS • • • JANUARY 6, 1941

IN the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Prepared for AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK—November 9-15, 1941

Federal Security Agency
U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

By the U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION in cooperation with
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This poster, launched by the U. S. Office of Education for American Education Week, is now hanging in public schools all across the land, where its statements are thoughtfully read and discussed.

Tasmania's New 'Area' Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

Tasmania's adventure in the realm of consolidated rural schools may be nothing new to American and other educators, but it has come under the heading of pioneering work in Australia. Here we call them area schools.

Pioneer in the area schools in Australia, Tasmania has proved that efficient educational facilities can be provided in sparsely-populated districts. Policy of the Education Department is to supply these schools for the majority of rural pupils, so that the children of farmers will have something better than an educational program based almost entirely on city needs.

If it is a test of schooling that it should bring the child closely into contact with life and the vocation to be followed, then there is today in Tasmania, as a result of the area school, less separation between the school and the farm than there is between the school and the workshop or the school and the office.

As a result of a large-scale building program in the past six years, 15 area schools are in operation and three more soon will be built.

Consolidation involves the transport of children from outlying districts to the new central schools. Existing rail and motor services are used when possible; on other routes there are special school busses. In some cases children use bicycles provided by the Education Department. The bicycles are lent to the children and the parents undertake to maintain them in good condition.

The soil and the home are the basis of the area schools' courses of study. The courses vary from school to school and reflect the needs of each district. There are no departmental prescriptions, each headmaster drawing up his own plan of work.

Practical work occupies the equivalent of two days each week. For the boys there is agriculture or fruit culture, beekeeping, poultry raising, work in wood, leather, iron, tinplate, cement. For the girls there is cookery, laundry work, needlework, homecrafts. The activities vary according to the nature of the prevailing industry in the district, whether it is orcharding, or dairying, or general farming.

The area school experiment has not only resulted in a greater interest by children in their work; it has had indirect benefits outside the school. Parents' associations have displayed greater activity, and community interests have been aroused. A higher standard of efficiency has penetrated to home and farm.

The Duet

This charming little scene from a colored wash drawing by Andree Ruellan is one of the distinctive Christmas cards of the American Artists Group. This group of 200 American painters, etchers, designers, illustrators, and sculptors is organized that cards bearing beautiful reproductions of American art may go out as holiday greetings from friend to friend. One of these cards, many of them worth framing afterward, might, if sent to some child, awaken his first interest in good pictures as he admires and enjoys this personally-owned reproduction of a work of art.

British Youth Movements

It is true today, as never before in history, the future belongs to youth.

But how different are the youth movements of England than those of the Axis youth in Italy and Germany. If, today, the youth of this World War were set free, in Germany and Italy parental control would be banned, as it is now by the "la Giovienzza" and the "Jugendscharften," whose totalitarian leaders replace Christian faith with militarism and unrealities.

The inception of youth movements in Britain, though, is religious and not political. Thirteen of these British organizations, including two brigades for boys and girls, respectively, and the various off-shoots of the Christian Association, started nearly a century ago. Two new ones sprang from the wretched conditions that prevailed after the last war—the National Association of Boys Clubs and the National Council of Girls Clubs. These are in the main educational and progressive clubs. Another new organization is the National Federation of Young Farmers Club, whose membership is rapidly increasing.

Probably the most significant of these clubs is the fourteenth—the Air Training Corps. Whether that future be war or peace, the Air Training Corps is training boys for whatever lies ahead. That, say the British, is the best answer yet to Hitler.

Supreme Council 33° Bulletin

Your First Opera Tickets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You don't like to listen to grand opera because you do not know what they are singing about? Let's see how great the difficulty really is.

In the first place, the opera is about someone. Faust, Carmen, Aïda, Siegfried, Lohengrin, Otello, Rigoletto, Louise, Mignon, Lakmé, and so on. Everyone on the stage will sing about that hero or heroine all evening, repeating the name constantly. And the principal character will sing of himself or herself, as well, a practice rather strange to us, but quite acceptable in Europe.

It is a simple step further to acquaint yourself with the complete cast of characters for the particular opera you are interested in. The various performers will introduce themselves and be introduced to each other, as in a stage play, for opera is fundamentally drama set to music.

One of the most entertaining introductions in all opera is that of the assassin who ends his conference with the hunchback Rigoletto by telling his name, deep down on the scale in his sinister bass voice, Sparafucile, Sparafucile, Sparafucile.

It is very helpful, of course, to have a libretto or small pamphlet giving the words of the opera both in English and a foreign language, usually that of the composer. Thus the Verdi operas are usually in Italian; the Wagnerian, in German.

A cursory glance through the libretto will make these foreign words much less strange. The opera may be about strolling players in a village town, Pagliacci; or medieval singers of old Germany, the Meistersingers. Of all the key words that suggest themselves, "love" is the most universal. The Italian equivalent "amore," resembling the English word "amorous," is easy to remember.

To illustrate this tiny key-word vocabulary, let us suppose you are going to hear "Rigoletto." It is about a curse—madedizione—upon an unhappy jester—Rigoletto—whose daughter—figlia—has fallen in love—amore—with a Duke.

Pronunciations can be speedily picked up from phonograph records or radio broadcasts of such music. The plot can be read beforehand in any of several available books of the opera.

Equipped with even the smallest nucleus of terms, the opera becomes richer in meaning and expression. Thus Rhadames in "Aïda" begins his long role by singing of triumph in battle. The music is dynamically martial, but at his first mention of his beloved Aïda, the music melts at her name, the orchestral accompaniment becoming softly poignant.

And you will bring your libretto to the opera house. You can gain much by running hurriedly through the foreign version just before the curtain rises. Each successive performance is an opportunity to learn more, both of language and music.

E. G.

Winning a Daughter's Trust

The Family Forum
Mother and Daughter Companionship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

I notice that the Family Forum wishes experience regarding mother and daughter as chums and companions. I have always felt this feeling of confidence should start when the children are small instead of waiting until they are teen-age. I have always taken an interest in all the children's friends, outdoor and indoor games, the movies they attend and with whom they go. Also whether the books they read are constructive, entertaining, or mere excitement that is worse than time wasted.

Although I do not participate in riding a bike, playing tennis, etc., I see that they always have worth while friends their own age who do. This I feel is a direct point, children their own age as friends. This can be done although it takes time and thought from mother.

Another point is: never deceive the children or brush their confidence aside. It is serious to them or they would not tell you. For instance, my daughter came home and said, "You know, Mother, Betty never tells her mother anything because she says 'Oh, Mother wouldn't understand.'" Another child said, "If you don't have to be home for an hour you need not ask permission to go uptown." My daughter answered, "Oh, Mother likes to know where I am," and the reply came, "If you tell her she won't let you go!" Daughter said, "Oh yes she will." Afterward she said, "Mother, why doesn't that little girl trust her mother?"

We have our little talks and confidences all alone and each understands the mutual help. The older boy has no fear of ridicule when confiding in Mother, and it has saved many tears and fears for Mother.

The questions of smoking and drinking and questionable friends and parties have been frankly discussed and the reason for avoiding them clearly seen. There is no drinking or smoking in our home and the question was raised, where is the harm, it's just fun; or because one doesn't care to be "different" and it cannot hurt the real "me." It was shown it was not harmless, it was something one would have to overcome, as we reap what we sow and it was far better to be "different" than sorry.

Children, even the youngest, can understand reason and common sense if explained. Above all else gain and keep your children's confidence, never let them distrust the sacredness that their future is your dearest mission, their joys and sorrows you are always glad to share. Teach them obedience for safety's sake, but never take advantage of them because they are in your care. Our children are the future statesmen and our hope of freedom, honesty, courage, and progress depends on how the present generation is raised. Some children just "grow up." Let us raise our children in the full meaning of that word.

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

A Saturday Column

Pointing to Abstract Ideas

Basic English
Sixteenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons.

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In previous articles we have discussed the means by which a word may be used to give different senses in different situations. We saw the rules by which this change of meaning worked, and how words sometimes acquired private tricks of meaning which were quite against the rules.

We have discussed some twenty "direction" words in the Basic English list in their most simple uses. We will now consider these direction words, or prepositions, in their more elaborate and expanded uses. One of these direction words is omitted from each of the following groups of sentences. The sentences themselves are not in Basic English; but the missing word is, and it is one of these: about, across, after, against, among, at, before, between, by, down, from, in, off, on, out, over, through, to, under, up, with.

If we try to fill in the missing word and consider as we do so its relation to its simplest sense we shall see what great leaps into abstraction these words seem to make.

Study the Abstract Uses Here

(1). The angry old lady went rushing —— the salesman. We have decided not to go —— all. —— the sound of the bell the happy children went on their way. "They can't hang you —— all events," said the lawyer. The map showed us a path —— right angles to the main road. We all had a good laugh —— the silly movie. When winter came they had no coal —— all. His whole fortune was —— stake in this wild gamble. —— first we thought you were fellow travelers. They came out of the dark woods —— last. All —— once it started to hail on the tulips. We are not —— present able to take on any more helpers. She bought six pairs of stockings —— two dollars a pair. The convict broke through the prison wall and is still —— large. You may have spoken the truth —— that. The committee is —— one in its change of policy. The grocer boy is —— the door. They were kind enough to us —— the start of things. She is —— home to her friends on Tuesday afternoons.

(2). The secret was —— and we had to make the best of things. Will you be kind enough to read the passage —— for us. The author's last book came —— after his passing. At eight o'clock an old man goes round putting —— the lights. We will go to Charlestown when the camellias are —— Before the week is —— we shall all have left. The poor little dog was tired —— from his run. The man was an —— -and- —— scoundrel. The little girl came back and said that the grocer was —— of sugar. All the draper's stock seemed to be —— of date. It seems to us a rather —— -of-the-way place to be going. Mary is —— in the garden picking flowers. The men will come —— on strike at the end of the week. The new man is —— to make record sales.

Think Over The Differences

Naturally it was easy for you to fit in the two missing words. *At* goes into all the sentences in group 1; and *out* goes into all the sentences in group 2. As we do it, however, the great differences of meaning must have been brought home to us, and what is more important the fact that we are able to understand these great shifts of meaning in our daily discourse.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	853,840
1941 volume to date	129,147,458
1940 volume to date	184,954,036

Market Trends Uneven; Steel Shares Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Steels slipped in today's stock market and leaders elsewhere displayed moderate irregularity.

Volume again was propped by tax selling of low-priced issues, the majority of which were absorbed without any real unsettlement. Transfers for the two hours approximated 400,000 shares, one of the largest Saturday aggregates of the year to date.

Fractional losses were registered for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Woolworth, International Harvester, Boeing, Sperry, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Standard Oil (NJ), Kennecott, General Electric and Johns-Manville.

In the plus column occasionally were American Telephone, Yellow Truck, American Smelting, Texas Co., U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, Union Carbide and Philip Morris.

The stalemate in the coal strike and railway wage dispute, brokers said, tended to offset to a considerable extent cheerful reports of British military successes in Africa. Tax selling in low-priced issues still was a restraining factor but volume here seemed to have tapered off somewhat. Business developments were viewed as constructive.

Rail Loans Steady

Rail loans were relatively steady in the bond market today in the face of indications of a new deadlock in the negotiations for settlement of the wage dispute.

Other corporate groups showed minor variations with dealing at a low level toward the close.

Some carrier issues yielded a little ground on profit selling based on Friday's general rise. In this category were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Rock Island general 4s of '88. Extending the advance by ¼ of a point or so were Pennsylvania general 4½s, Pere Marquette 5s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

In the foreign division Italian Government 7s dipped around ½ point whils Milan 6½s scored a modest gain. Queensland 6s dropped 2 points on small transfers. U. S. Governments continued in a narrow range.

Large Redemption Plan Announced By Continental Oil Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Continental Oil Company announced it will soon issue a call for redemption of a minimum of $11,000,000 of its 10-year 2¾ per cent debentures due on Dec. 15, 1948, of which $21,071,600 is outstanding. After Dec. 15 next, these debentures are callable at 102, plus accrued interest on 40 days' notice.

The directors will decide the redemption date at a meeting called for Dec. 17 and the amount of the debentures to be redeemed and other particulars in connection with their retirement. No new financing is expected to be involved in the transaction.

A banking group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. is carrying on negotiations for the purchase of the Great Lakes Pipe Line Co., which is owned jointly by Continental Oil and seven other oil companies.

The debentures are convertible into the capital stock of the company up to and including the redemption date but prior to Dec. 15, 1948, at $33.33⅓ a share, and $40 a share thereafter. The stock closed yesterday at 26 and the debentures at 103.

Directors of the company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock, payable on Dec. 22, to stock of record of Dec. 1. This will bring total payments for the year to $1 a share, the same as in 1940.

Business Personals

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. has announced the election of A. E. Southgate as treasurer to succeed the late John S. Edelman. Mr. Southgate has been credit manager of the company 12 years, a position he will continue to hold in addition to the treasurership.

Benjamin M. Hartshorn has been elected Vice President of The National Rockland of Boston, effective Dec. 15, 1941, Mr. Hartshorn has been Cashier of the First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H., from which position he has resigned in order to take up his new duties.

Arthur F. Johnson, formerly of Silverton, Colo., has joined the staff of the Reynolds Metals Company at Listerhill, Alabama. Mr. Johnson will be connected with the smelting division of the aluminum plant of the Reynolds company. He was formerly in charge of the development program of the Silver Lake Mine in Silverton, coming there from West Australia, where he was employed by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Frank D. Williams, Executive Vice-President and Cashier of the First Capital National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa, and Nicholas H. Noyes, Vice-President and Secretary of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., have been re-elected members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Both elections were for 3 year terms.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	50	50	50	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	N'v 19
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	N'v 21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	N'v 19
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	36¾	36½	36½	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	7	¼	¼	¼	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	8	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	4	¼	¼	¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	150	148½	150	N'v 21
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 19
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Strs (2a)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83	83	83	N'v 21
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	N'v 19
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 21
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	16	16	16	N'v 19
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	57½	57¼	57½	+ ¼
21½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	55¼	54½	54½	— ½
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 15
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	5	31	31	31	
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	N'v 21
95¼	71	Am Can (4)	8	73¼	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅞
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	N'v 19
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	66	66	66	N'v 21
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	4	21	21	21	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	N'v 21
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	N'v 12
9⅞	4⅞	Am Comm Al	6	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 21
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	1	1	1	1	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 21
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
243⅜	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	211½	211½	211½	N'v 18
283⅜	143¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	1	243¾	243¾	243¾	
37⅜	13¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2	2	2	
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	5	34	33¾	34	N'v 19
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	3	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	11	28	17½	17½	N'v 18
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 21
13¼	7¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	1	86	86	86	— ½
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 19
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	18	⅝	⅛	⅝	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	5	28	27⅝	28	
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	28	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅜	Am Roll M (1.40)	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	5	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	9	37¼	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	N'v 16
54	32¾	Am Snuff (3a)	5	33⅜	32½	32¾	— ¼
28½	18¼	Am Stl Fd 1½g	6	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	N'v 21
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	85¾	85	85¾	+ ¾
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 21
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	149⅝	149¼	149½	
73½	50	Am Tobacco 4½g	8	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ½
74½	51½	Am Tob pf B 4½g	12	52½	52⅛	52¼	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	N'v 21
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	6	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	115¾	115⅝	115⅜	N'v 21
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	80½	80½	80½	—1½
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	1	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	78	79	78	+ ¼
8	4½	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	17	27	26⅜	27	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	2	9½	9½	9½	N'v 19
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 18
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	N'v 19
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	— ¼
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Il pr pf 1½k	6	67	66¼	67	+1
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	8	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.5g)	6	8⅛	8	8	N'v 21
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 19
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	N'v 18
102½	87	As D 2pf (193¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	10	25½	25	25	N'v 19
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	9	27¾	27½	27¾	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	7	63	63	63	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	9	26⅜	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
45½	12½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	42	41½	41½	N'v 21
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	N'v 21
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	7	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	110	110	110	N'v 21
9	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	9	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	N'v 21
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	N'v 19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 21
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	N'v 21
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	32	3⅝	3½	3½	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	8	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17	17	17	N'v 18
31⅜	21¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	23	22¾	23	N'v 21
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	7	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¾
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind pf(1¼g)	4	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf (2½)	2	53	53	53	N'v 14
34¾	26	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
69½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	16	58½	58¼	58½	— ½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	120¾	120½	120¾	+ ½
31⅛	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	3	27½	27⅛	27½	N'v 19
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10¼	6⅞	Blaw-Knox .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L 3¾g	1	14	14	14	N'v 21
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
35	23⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	N'v 21
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21	21	N'v 21
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	7	21	20⅞	21	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	18	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 17
39⅜	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	+1
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 21
12⅜	8	Bridgeport B 3¼g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	8	26⅝	26	26	N'v 19
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	40	39	39	N'v 21
25⅝	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	N'v 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 21
14¼	8⅞	Bkly Un Gas	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	N'v 17
38½	29	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	3	9	8⅞	9	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
34¼	20½	Bullard Co (2½g)	6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¾
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ¼
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	N'v 18
9⅜	7½	Burr Add (.70g)	31	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	N'v 21
4⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 21
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (½)	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	N'v 21

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
54⅜	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	10	¼	⅛	⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	Campb Wy 1.10g	3	10	9⅞	10	N'v 21
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
5¼	3⅞	Canadian Pacific	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon M (1½g)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	1	78	78	78	— ¾
50⅝	36¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 21
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 21
15⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	7	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	29	28¾	29	+ ¾
5⅜	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 14
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
18	8⅛	Checker Cab	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	7	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	N'v 14
41¼	21¼	Ches Corp	11	33¼	33¼	33¼	N'v 21
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	19	5¼	5	5¼	N'v 21
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 21
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	N'v 12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	N'v 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 18
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 17
72⅛	51⅞	Chrysler (6g)	33	53⅜	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	N'v 21
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	34	34	34	N'v 21
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	25¼	25	25	N'v 21
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	9	39⅜	39¼	39¼	
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	12	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	56	55½	56	N'v 21
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½ga)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 19
30¼	15¾	Collins & A (3g)	14	16¼	15¾	16⅛	N'v 21
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅛	16	16⅛	N'v 21
21¾	14⅜	Colum Br A (2g)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
47⅛	13⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	29	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
82⅛	50	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	51	50¼	50½	— ½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27	26½	26½	+ ⅜
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅞
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	4	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	27⅜	27	27	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
117⅜	83¼	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	50¾	50½	50½	— ¼
30⅛	20⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	22	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 21
18¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
22½	19¼	Cons Aircraft 2g	14	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	3	14	14	14	— ¼
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	14	Cons Ed (1.80g)	26	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	96½	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	6	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
11	7¼	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	2	2⅛	2	2	N'v 21
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	21	9¾	8⅜	9¼	+1½
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 21
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	N'v 21
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 21
16½	12½	Container (1½g)	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	104½	104½	104½	N'v 18
40½	29¼	Cont Can (2)	12	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅞
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	7	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	10	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅜
18⅞	12¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
56⅜	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	N'v 21
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	49½	49⅜	49½	
4⅞

Commerce and Finance

House to Weigh Gore Bill—Farm Price, Wage Controls Studied

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Investment In Defense Bonds

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK—While listening to many recent conversations, I have come to believe that too many individuals are today decidedly talking out of order. There is a good deal of "gossip" going the rounds about unemployment, defense bonds, inflation, further devaluation of the dollar, the plight of the small businessman, the size and servicing of the national debt, etc., which has no factual basis. Unconsciously, a good deal of harm may be done if such talk continues and particularly so if it is further falsely embellished in the retelling. I, therefore, should like to clear up a few misunderstandings about at least one of these matters.

Defense Bonds

I have heard the fear expressed that Washington might in some way freeze the resale of these bonds or freeze their ultimate payment in advance of their respective due dates. This argument is usually prefaced by the statement that the very fact of these bonds being now non-negotiable and of no value as collateral for bank loans is the handwriting on the wall. Hence, an inkling as to what purchasers may ultimately expect. This is all nonsense.

The act creating these bonds certainly provided the public with a safe investment medium. The Defense Bonds were made non-negotiable because our Government wanted U. S. investors to own at least one security which they could not hock. It is essential that in order to forestall the evil effects of inflation that these bonds not be used as "currency." I may add that is a very sound way. Otherwise, the printing of bonds may be like printing paper money.

The Liberty Bonds which financed our preparation and conduct of World War I differed from the current Defense Bonds in one major respect, namely, they were negotiable. Furthermore, people were urged to borrow to buy Liberty Bonds. This was a mistake which the present Administration does not want to see made again. It also wants the buyers to be sure to have some cash which may greatly be needed after the War is over.

The only proper way to pay for any investment is by cash. I have always emphasized the evils of buying upon margin or with borrowed money. If individuals borrow to buy Defense Bonds, or if they could borrow on them, just so much more money or credit would be available for luxury and other consumer goods. The demand for such goods has already been speeded up by larger pay rolls and higher wages. In view of rising living costs, it would be far better to now store up a portion of these wages and salaries in Defense Bonds.

Morgenthau Is O. K.

I should hate to have Secretary Morgenthau's job. His is the difficult task of continually raising new money for defense needs and of taking care of maturing issues of bonds and notes. He has no control over the vast sums voted for defense and ordinary fiscal purposes. Furthermore, he has no voice as to how this money shall be spent. The Congress and the President simply dump into his lap the problem of raising the cash.

How to raise this money is Mr. Morgenthau's nightmare. Necessarily, he must experiment to gauge the public responsiveness to his ideas. Hence, we had the first drastic proposal for excess profits taxes, later adopted in a modified way. Then came the idea of limiting corporation profits to 6 per cent. This fell by the wayside. Following was the plan for tax anticipatory notes, which was enacted. Then came a proposition to pay two years' taxes in one. The latest scheme is a check-off system on salaries and wages. This would be O. K. if—like the excess tax on profits—it applies only to wage increases since Jan. 1, 1941. To tax, by the same rate, those who have had no pay increases would be very unjust.

The fairest means of financing defense expenditures, next to an equitable system of taxation, is through the sale, by the Treasury Department, of Defense Bonds. Here is a medium through which everyone, in comfortable or modest circumstances, can directly contribute their services in these critical times. In buying these bonds, we are protecting all that our American way of living stands for.

So far, Mr. Morgenthau has been able to dispose of the Defense Bonds without resorting to the high pressure sales methods used at the time of World War I. It is hoped to raise $2,500,000,000 annually through the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps compared with about $13,000,000,000 from taxes. Tax money, when paid, is gone forever. Money paid for Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps will certainly be returned with accumulated interest.

Sales Disappointing

Sales have not been all they should be in recent months. I certainly hope they may increase. Bonds are sold in three series and are subject to Federal Taxation. Series E replaces the old "baby bonds." A $100 face value Series E bond costs $75 and matures in 10 years, yielding 2.90 per cent to maturity. These are designed for the small investor. A $100 face value Series F bond costs $74 and matures in 12 years, yielding 2.53 per cent to maturity. These are for large investors, trustees, associations, and pension funds. Series G bonds are sold at par, mature in 12 years, with interest of 2½ per cent paid by Treasury check. Redemption values decrease gradually during the first 4-5 years held and then gradually rise to par except in case of death when they can be collected in full.

Postal Savings Stamps may be bought by anyone for 10, 25 and 50 cents or for $1 and $5 and later exchanged for bonds. They are fine for children. After watching securities for over 40 years, I have finally found an issue I can wholeheartedly recommend! By buying these bonds you safeguard principal and get a better-than-savings-bank-interest return. In addition, you emphasize your faith in our American System of Government. It's still the best on earth!

Joins Air Line

John W. Newey

Appointed assistant to the president of United Air Lines in charge of stockholder relations. Mr. Newey has been active for 20 years in the Chicago investment field and is resigning as Vice-President and Director of Stern, Wampler & Co., to take over his new position Jan. 1.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.2 P. C. in Week; 18.6 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 883,839 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 15.

This was an increase of 10,254 cars, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 138,544 cars, or 18.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 116,852 cars, or 15.2 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	—Incr. Over— L't Wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	389.243	6.327	76.129
Less-than-carlot mse.	156.278	*2.688	6.005
Coal	168.274	3.706	19.821
Grain, grain products	40.297	4.765	10.298
Livestock	15.741	*3.025	*3.110
Forest Products	43.267	812	7.453
Ore	57.934	989	19.990
Coke	12.805	*632	958

*Decrease.

Canada Places Order For 2,000 Jeep Cars

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Canada has ordered 2,000 light reconnaissance jeep cars from Willys-Overland, Joseph W. Frazer, president, announced.

The order was placed by the Canadian Purchasing Commission and is valued at $2,260,965, including contracting price and spare parts. Mr. Frazer also announced an order for scout cars from the U. S. Marine Corps. valued at $88,470 which brings Willys "jeep" orders to 20,700 units.

In addition Mr. Frazer said his defense-geared factory has been awarded a contract for 300,000 155 mm. shells worth $4,585,000. The company now has defense contracts totaling $61,552,935.

King Oil Co. Sale Planned

WICHITA FALLS, Texas (AP)—R. A. King said he and other stockholders in the King Oil Company, one of the largest independent operating companies in the mid-continent area, were entering into a contract to sell their stock to the Pan Oil Company, a Delaware corporation. Mr. King is president of the King Oil Company. The Wichita Falls Times said it learned the consideration was about $7,500,000, representing the largest transaction in recent years in this district.

Need to Control Farm Prices Is Becoming More Evident

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The price control bill has been pushed aside for the moment while the Administration busies itself with the more immediate crises due to strikes and the Japanese situation. But soon the vital problem of prices must again come to the fore and with it an unfolding of the government's attitude toward agricultural prices and the farm problem. For it cannot be escaped that in the effort to control inflation, the prices of farm products must receive major consideration.

In any discussion of farm prices, a most important factor is the general position of farmers as a group compared with other years. According to reliable estimates, American farmers will receive a gross income including Federal payments of over 11 billion dollars in 1941 which is the highest total since 1929. Net income is figured at $8,600,000,000 or almost 10 per cent of national income.

At the depth of the depression, farm income was estimated at slightly over 8 per cent of the then reduced national income, so that on the average the farmer's proportion has risen not far from 20 per cent. Thus the agricultural section of the population has bettered its relative position in a period when farm population has dropped almost 10 per cent.

Extent of Federal Aid

During the present fiscal year, the Administration has put the total aid to agriculture at $1,155,000,000, exceeded only twice since the farm-aid program began. The aggregate of Federal expenditures to help farmers since the parity price philosophy was started in 1933 has been $7,642,700,000 through 1940, and the 1941 and 1942 appropriations will bring the 10-year total to about $9,700,000,000. Thus can be seen the extent to which farm income has become dependent on government subsidy. Entirely disregarding the effects of the defense program, farm prices have been artificially sustained for years as a matter of policy by crop loans and direct Federal payments. In addition, under the Lease-Lend Act, another half billion dollars is set aside to buy farm goods for shipment abroad.

Today, warehouses bulge with government-owned or controlled stocks of commodities, put there through loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has an authorized borrowing power of $2,650,000,000. The CCC lends money to farmers at a rate set at 85 per cent of parity (parity base, 1909-1914). These loans in effect put a floor under prices of agricultural commodities, for if the market price falls below the loan rate, the CCC takes title and puts the commodity in storage.

Thus the farmer has sold to the Government and the surplus stocks are kept off the market. As of Sept. 30, 1941, the Government owned 6,120,000 bales of cotton, valued at $358,600,000; 165,359,000 bushels of corn, valued at $124,066,764; 173,916,000 bushels of wheat worth $168,183,000. Products owned outright due to loan foreclosures were valued at $823,406,368, while those which farmers could claim had a value of $438,294,846.

Farm Aid Justifiable

The recital of these large figures is in no sense a criticism of a policy of help to the agricultural population. It has long been recognized that, due to a changing economy, agricultural prices on a strictly laissez-faire basis would not maintain a decent livelihood for the farmer. Since the farmer has been the last stronghold of individualism, he has been the last to organize for his own protection in a world where pressure groups were increasingly effecting self-aid.

The New Deal took up the cudgels for the farmer, with the conviction that a balanced state of national well-being was impossible without farm prosperity. Now the proponents of the theory that the farmer has had a "raw deal" are determined that he shall recoup if possible. The trouble is the extent to which the farm bloc aims to push this recouping. They want more than parity, that arbitrary base in the five years, 1909 to 1914, when the farmers were admittedly receiving a fair share of the national income. They have been calling for 100 per cent parity loans and demanding a ceiling on farm prices at not less than 110 per cent of parity. Else they say they will oppose the Administration's pending price control bill.

The rise in food prices which constitute part of the basis for the fear of disastrous inflation is laid not to scarcity of products but to the parity loan policy enacted into law last April and to the threat of further price rises inherent in the demand for 110 per cent of parity. On Sept. 15 last, the wholesale price of foods was 32 per cent above the June, 1939, level.

Farmers' Demand Illogical

Testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee was to the effect that with the passage of the price control bill as then written, food prices would go up another 20 per cent, bringing the level to 50 per cent above prices in 1939. Under it, cotton, for instance, could go to 21.47 cents a pound before a ceiling could be imposed. This is about 5 cents above the current market price. Official figures show that one fiber and 10 food products would be allowed to go above 110 per cent of parity by this special formula. How could this be regarded as other than an inflationary boost to the whole commodity price structure?

The attempt by farmers to get still higher prices is labelled as a fallacy by the National City Bank of New York in that it represents "an attempt to get more out of the economic situation than it can possibly give; if they (farmers) get a greater money return by forcing prices up, their money will lose purchasing power through the inflationary spiral to which they contribute." An illustration of provincial cerebration on this problem is the 1942 program of the National Farmers Union, just adopted, which calls for reduced taxes on low-income groups and no ceilings on farm prices, but floors or minimums instead. A reassuring note is heard, however, from the American Farm Bureau Federation which opposes any increase in farm prices above the parity level as harmful to the national economy and eventually to the farmer himself.

The situation is complicated, too, by the determination of farm representatives to oppose overall price control unless wages are also subjected to provisions of the bill. The farmers' wages are the prices he receives for his commodities, argues Edward O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau. It is as logical, he avers, to tax the wages of labor as the wages of farmers. However, that may be, economists are of the opinion than an upward wage and farm price spiral would render the price control bill ineffective.

At the moment, demand is becoming more insistent that Congress take realistic action. Every day's delay increases the risk that inflation will take a stronger hold and create further maladjustments which cut into purchasing power. The public is ready for price control but its response to higher living costs is a tendency to demand higher wages rather than to call for lowering or stabilization of prices by legislation.

Hope for long-range legislation now rests with the forces gathering behind the Gore bill which embodies the recommendation of Bernard M. Baruch, World War Price Administrator. His plan calls for over-all price control, including wages and farm prices. To this writer it has the merit of impartiality and cold logic.

OPM Plans to Gear Up Preferences On Critical Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the OPM priorities division said they were developing a plan to gear up preference ratings on critical materials and give the manufacturers of defense and essential civilian items definite assurance of obtaining needed supplies.

Basic element in the plan, which is a transitional step toward direct allocation of materials, is a simplified application of priorities assistance covering a three months period.

The proposal would require a manufacturer to give OPM a detailed statement of needed supplies and a breakdown of the type of products he produces. If most of his contracts require use of a high defense rating, the priorities division then would grant him a blanket rating covering all of his supplies for the three months. The urgency of the rating would depend upon OPM's estimate of the need for the manufacturer's products.

At the end of the three months period, the manufacturer would have to file a new application.

Officials predicted the blanket rating would eliminate confusion, red tape and complicated bookkeeping resulting from varieties of different ratings on different types of material.

At the same time, OPM would be able to obtain detailed information on industrial requirements, inventories and production necessary in applying an overall system of allocations. The blanket ratings would apply only to materials needed to fill defense contracts and for production of essential civilian goods.

English Note Use Sets New Record

LONDON (AP)—For the twelfth consecutive week, note circulation as reported by the Bank of England for the week ended Nov. 19 established a new all-time record high. The figures amounted to £706,697,000 an increase of £2,662,000 over the previous week.

Public deposits increased $2,257,000, while private deposits decreased £18,559,000.

The bank's reserve showed a decrease of £2,797,000 for the week, the eleventh consecutive week in which losses were recorded.

The ratio of reserve to liability was 13.2 per cent compared with 16.9 per cent the same week a year ago.

N. E. Mutual to Maintain '41 Dividend Scale in '42

The Directors of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company have voted to maintain and pay the 1941 scale of dividends to policyholders throughout the entire year 1942, George Willard Smith, President of the company, announced. Interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent will continue to be paid on settlement options and dividends left on deposit.

The sum of $8,850,000 to be distributed from earnings for this purpose compare with $8,500,000 voted a year ago. As usual, this amount will be set up as a direct liability of the company, exclusive of the general surplus.

Price Control Bill to Obtain Right-of-Way

WASHINGTON (AP) — Long-awaited price control legislation was given right-of-way to the House floor after members of the rules committee said they had obtained assurances from the Democratic leadership that measures to curb strikes in defense industries would be next in line.

The rules committee voted for procedure under which the "selective" price control bill recommended by the House Banking Committee will be open to all germane amendments. Representative Cox (D-Ga) explained that this would permit all provisions of the over-all price control measure sponsored by Representative Gore (D-Tenn), except one dealing with recapture of excess defense profits, to be offered as a substitute. Thus, the House will have a chance to vote on whether to regulate wages as well as prices.

The Banking Committee bill would empower a price administrator to place "ceilings" on prices which threatened to get out of line. It would not permit regulation of wages.

The Gore bill, on the other hand, would "freeze" all prices, wages and rents as of a selected date and permit adjustments up or down as the necessity arose.

Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass) said the price bill would be called up for two days of debate starting Monday. Rules committeemen, assuming that it could be disposed of in the same week, expressed belief the labor issue would be tackled the following Monday.

One committeeman said "a very early announcement" would be forthcoming on the labor question, presumably from the administration when the House meets Monday.

Philippine Sugar Industry Put Under State of Emergency

MANILA (AP)—The $75,000,000 Philippine sugar industry has been placed under a state of emergency by an executive order of President Manuel Quezon, creating a control authority to regulate shipment of export sugar.

The move virtually consolidated government control over the industry, which ranks next to rice production. It provided that all quota sugar for export to the United States must be pooled and sold under the sugar authority, which also will regulate the sale elsewhere of any unshipped portion of the Philippine quota to the United States.

Mr. Quezon explained the action was necessary to safeguard the public welfare, to avoid increased unemployment, and to maintain the national income. Informed sources said the major purpose of the order was to equalize export opportunities of small producers with the large sugar central, many of which operate their own ships.

Shortage of bottoms for shipment of sugar to the United States has created a serious situation.

The sugar authority also will control all available shipping space for transportation of centrifugal sugar.

Construction Awards In October 58 P. C. Above 1940 Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction contracts awarded in 37 Eastern states during October totaled $606,349,000, a sum greater than that of any previous October and representing a 58 per cent increase over October, 1940, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The figure shows a slight decline from the September, 1941, total, the corporation reports.

Last month's figure included $167,141,000 in contracts for commercial and manufacturing buildings, $134,804,000 for one and two-family houses and $139,000,000 for other residential and non-residential building classifications, the corporation says.

Of the October total 61 per cent was for public ownership projects, primarily defense construction, the corporation reveals. The amount of private contract work, $235,762,000, was somewhat greater than the total for September of this year, the corporation reports.

Baldwin Works Receives 2,250,000 Russian Order

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Russian Government has awarded a $2,250,000 order to the Baldwin Locomotive Works for machinery to make parts for planes, tanks and other weapons, the company announced.

The machinery includes 10 large extrusion presses, ranging in capacity up to 4,000 tons and used in continuous production of tubing and like apparatus.

Baldwin also is turning out 28-ton M-3 tanks for the United States Army.

Cotton Consumption Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during October totaled 953,600 bales of lint and 133,006 bales of linters, compared with 875,682 and 129,731 during September this year and 770,832 and 113,837 during October last year.

Reserve Director

Blank & Stoller

William J. Field

President and director of Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey in Jersey City, N. J., elected a Class A director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Field is also a member of the New York Advisory Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Wholesale Prices At Highest Level In Nearly 12 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced during the week ended November 15, boosting the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index rising 0.7 per cent to a new high for the year and the highest level in nearly 12 years. At 92.3 per cent of the 1926 average the index of nearly 900 commodity prices is 0.7 per cent above a month ago and more than 16 per cent above the corresponding week last year.

With higher prices reported for most agricultural commodities the farm products group index rose 1.2 per cent. Average wholesale prices for foods advanced 0.9 per cent led by increases for fruits and vegetables, cereal products, and dairy products.

The advance in the cotton market brought prices for most cotton fabrics and yarns to higher levels under the sliding scale ceiling imposed by OPA. Prices were substantially higher for both furniture and furnishings, and the index for housefurnishing goods rose 1.5 per cent to the highest level since late in 1925.

Advancing prices for certain types of farm machinery, passenger automobiles, and building hardware were responsible for an increase of 1.2 per cent in the metals and metal products groups index. The index for building materials remained unchanged at the previous week's level.

Average wholesale prices for chemicals and allied products dropped 0.3 per cent and prices for fuel and lighting materials averaged slightly lower during the week.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Nov. 15 1941	Nov. 8 1941	P. C. Changes to Nov.15, '41 from Nov. 8	Nov. 16 1940
All commod'ties	92.3	91.7	+ 0.7	+16.4
Farm products	90.7	89.6	+ 1.2	+32.6
Foods	89.6	88.8	+ 0.9	+23.4
Hides & leather	114.1	114.1		+10.8
Textile products	90.5	90.4	+ 0.1	+22.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.7	— 0.1	+ 9.6
Metal & products	103.4	102.2	+ 1.2	+ 6.1
Bldg materials	107.1	107.1		+ 9.0
Chem & allied	89.5	89.8	— 0.3	+15.6
Housefurnish'gs	101.6	100.1	+ 1.5	+12.8
Misc commod	87.2	85.9	+ 1.5	+12.4
Raw materials	89.9	89.2	+ 0.8	+24.0
Semimnfd atcls	89.6	89.5	+ 0.1	+11.4
Manufact prods	94.1	93.5	+ 0.6	+13.6
Com other than farm products	92.7	92.2	+ 0.5	+13.3
Com other than farm and foods	93.6	93.1	+ 0.5	+11.3

Auto Production Declines in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Car and truck production this week, according to Ward's Reports, Inc., will total 76,820 units, declining somewhat because of the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

The total compares with 92,990 last week and 104,440 this week a year ago.

U. S. Imports of Japanese Cloth Best Since May

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the unsettled economic situation and war tension in the Far East, imports of Japanese bleached cotton cloth into the United States in September were the largest for any month since last May, the Cotton Textile Institute announced.

September imports totaled 4,132,197 square yards, compared with 2,097,716 in August, 3,322,186 in July, 2,318,877 in June and 5,840,607 in May. In September last year such imports aggregated 5,909,716 square yards.

Canada Seen Ready to Enforce Standard Business Practices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Donald Gordon, new chairman of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, declared in a preliminary statement of policy in regard to the price-ceiling program, that the board will issue orders to enforce standard practices throughout an industry whenever it is necessary and desirable in the interests of economy.

Mr. Gordon said that shortages of labor and materials and machinery are becoming more and more acute and that there is the "necessity for economies in production and distribution, for standardization of products and elimination of unnecessary varieties, styles and models and, in general, for the most economical use being made of all available resources, will become increasingly important.

"Industry already knows many things which might be done but which for one reason or another, chiefly perhaps for competitive reasons, have not yet been put into effect.

Warns Business

"The board wishes to emphasize that every business which takes the earliest opportunity of effecting such economies will be that much better off in the long run and that wherever it is necessary and desirable to enforce standard practices throughout an industry, the board will issue the necessary order."

The creation of a new "commodity prices stabilization" corporation within the framework of the price control administration has been the finance department's answer to the most baffling of the problems confronting the blanket price ceiling plan.

It has been one matter to "freeze" prices on goods produced in Canada, and quite another to see how imported goods could be fitted into the plan. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been flooded with questions on how price ceilings could be maintained on imports if the import prices rose above selling rates in this country.

The new corporation, it is explained, "will operate to implement the policy of the board in connection with the purchase and resale of various commodities, particularly raw materials, at prices which will ensure the maintenance of retail ceiling prices.

Hector B. McKinnon, who has been chairman of the wartime prices board, and who is a recognized authority in the field of imports, import prices and the whole structure of Canadian industry, will head the new corporation. The choice of the president of the new corporation is an acknowledgement of the importance to the success of the whole system of price control, of the operation of this new body.

Policy Not Clear

The policy of the corporation has not been made clear except to the extent that "it will be engaging in increasingly important and large-scale transactions, involving heavy financial commitments and use of government funds." It has previously been explained that when prices for manufactured goods are set at definite maximum figures, raw materials must be available to the factories at levels which will enable them to continue in business. Where raw materials are imported, the difference in price will probably have to be made up by the Dominion exchequer, where it cannot be covered by tariff deductions.

Sales to the Department of Munitions and Supply or its agents do not come under price-fixing regulations. No trouble therefore arises in regard to imports of raw materials clearly ear-marked for war factories.

Following the announcement of the creation of the new corporation and the increase in the membership of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board from seven to eleven, the board has issued a categorical statement that "The retail price ceiling, effective December 1, must and will definitely be maintained." The board has received a great many alternative proposals, but these have all been rejected as they would "inevitably result in higher retail prices and so would mean a continuation of the inflation spiral."

Plans to Be Clarified

The board at the same time says that prices and costs of manufactures "will be reduced, if necessary." Methods of adjustment, to bring this about, "will be announced shortly." With this announcement will be a general statement of policy "which will clarify the positions of retailers, wholesalers, importers and manufacturers under the maximum price regulations."

Although no mention of it is made in the announcements of the board, it is considered inevitable that the operation of the price ceiling regulations particularly where a rise in import prices creates drains on the Dominion treasury, must lead to a further curtailment of civilian manufacturing of everything that can be classified as luxuries and a further turn over of these plants to war production.

The board says that "many branches of industry and trade, which have had opportunity to examine details of policy with the board, in recent discussions, have expressed their intention to co-operate fully in strict enforcement of the retail price ceiling, despite losses which they may have to bear."

OTTAWA, (Canadian Press)—The Hyde Park agreement has been helpful in enabling Canada to maintain its exchange position with the United States, says a spokesman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

It has taken a long time to explore all the avenues in which the agreement can assist Canada in providing United States dollars for the heavy purchases Canada is making in that country in connection with the war.

Helpful Factors

One big help has been that when Canada makes an implement of war for Great Britain and certain parts have to be purchased in the United States it is no longer necessary for Canada to pay for these parts but instead they are charged up to the lend-lease operations. Of course Canada makes no charge against Great Britain for these parts.

This does not mean, however, that there is no need for Canada to conserve foreign exchange. It is still most important, the spokesman said

Whether it will become necessary to take further steps to meet the exchange situation between the two countries no one can tell, this spokesman added, but so far he had not heard of any steps.

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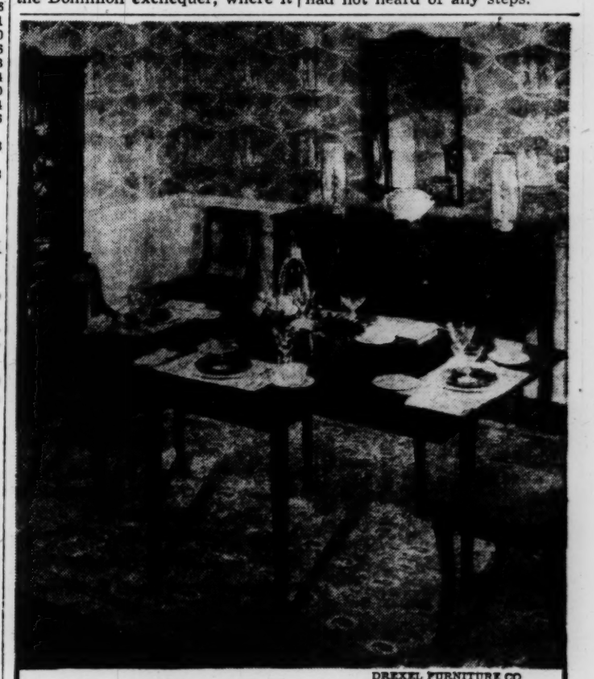
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20



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SEC Approves New Setup For N. E. Utility

WASHINGTON (AP)— The Securities Commission has approved the reorganization of New England Power Service Company as a subsidiary service company in the New England Power Association holding company system.

The commission said that under the new setup annual charges for service to operating companies in the system were estimtaed at $2,130,077, compared with actual charges of $3,796,342 last year. The SEC commented that while the estimate was still high, it included $1,077,628 for actual construction work expense.

NEPA is a Massachusetts association with 63 subsidiaries including 41 retail electric or gas companies operating in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and part of Connecticut.

The commission's action was the outcome of a request by the Vermont Public Service Commission in July, 1940, for an investigation of the servicing arrangements between the service company and Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation and Green Mountain Power Corporation, NEPA's subsidiaries in Vermont.

Commenting that in many instances the origin of requests for services was vague, the SEC said that "while some form of servicing may be necessary for the NEPA system as it is presently constituted, it does not follow that all the services rendered by the Service Company prior to reorganization were necessary."

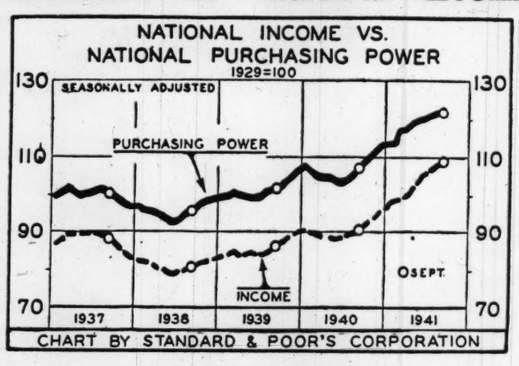
"The Service Company as reorganized," the SEC said, "appears to be a conscientious attempt to make such company purely a service company, that is, a company concerned chiefly with the operating company problems and equipped to render technical services upon request of the operating companies. The Service Company has been restaffed and in so far as possible has been shorn of system policymaking personnel."

The commission said that Service Company had 1,111 employees on June 30, 1940, and that this had been reduced to 626 officers and employees with further reductions in prospect. Service Company will save approximately $263,000 on the transfer of personnel to the holding company, the SEC said.

To illustrate the prospective savings, the company reported to the commission these actual service charges to operating companies last year with the estimated cost under the reorganized setup:

Bellows Falls, $92,799 and $46,-158; Green Mountain, $75,694 and $38,789; the Narragansett Electric Company, $329,083 and $131,879; Arlington Gas Light Company, $23,989 and $9,574; Attleboro Steam & Electric Company, $27,-780 and $16,013.

Rising Living Costs Diluting Increases in National Income



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Diluting the gain in national income is the rising cost of living. Further gains in salary and wage rates will be of little value if they are offset by spiraling living costs.

Chain Store October Sales Up 21 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales during the month of October registered substantial increases over the like month of a year ago, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The combined sales for the month of 32 companies aggregating $421,391,925 were over 21 per cent greater than the volume of the identical companies last year, when the total was $346,669,041. The cumulative sales volume of these companies for the first ten months of the current year totaled $3,550,730,190, an increase of 20.8 per cent over the figures reported for the comparable period of 1940.

The compilation, in analyzing the companies by types of business, shows that the slowing down in the rate of increase was largely the result of the inability of the mail order group to maintain the astonishing pace set earlier this year. The sales of that group, which represents an important part of the total, in October were 22.4 per cent above those for October, 1940. The increases reported by the group in September and in August were 30.2 per cent and 41.7.

The detailed compilation follows:

	October 1941	October 1940
Mail	$177,679,081	$145,112,893
Variety	132,614,789	111,474,482
Grocery	79,570,690	64,047,932
Apparel	12,379,892	9,645,165
Drug	10,389,491	9,142,957
Shoe	8,777,982	7,245,612
	$421,391,925	$346,669,041

	10 Mos. 1941	10 Mos. 1940
Mail Order	$1,426,090,639	$1,111,982,638
Variety	1,080,196,656	831,957,607
Grocery	771,180,678	666,444,800
Apparel	98,847,601	78,671,468
Drug	97,950,951	86,907,249
Shoe	76,463,665	64,561,247
	$3,550,730,190	$2,940,525,009

Retail Sales 15 to 22 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The usual holiday upswing in sales appeared in retail stores this week, aided substantially by preparaitons for Thanksgiving, fall clearances and early Christmas shopping, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Shoppers' greater emphasis on wearing apparel and other soft goods," the agency said, "indicated a definite shift from the durable type of merchandise which was most in demand during the buying spree of August and September.

"The wholesale market was kept fairly busy during the week with retailers' reorders but again there was little additional purchasing for inventory increase. Manufacturers also reported a comparative lull in new orders. With defense production gains offsetting curtailment in nondefense lines, the over-all rate of output held solidly at record levels."

In 32 States which celebrated Thanksgiving this week, the review noted, most retailers took this occasion to inaugurate the holiday season. Stocks in most centers were reported at record levels.

For the country as a whole the agency estimated retail turnover at 15 to 22 per cent better than a year ago, the broadest margin increase in six weeks. In the major regions the increases were as follows:

New England, 12 to 18 per cent; East, 12 to 15; Middle West, 14 to 20; South, 18 to 23; Southwest, 20 to 25; Northwest, 11 to 14, and Pacific Coast, 15 to 20.

Factory Output In October Rises To New High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased production of machinery, armament and other durable manufactures raised the American factory pace to a new high in October and the first half of November.

The Federal Reserve Board rated the October output at 164 per cent of the 1935-39 average. In September, the index was 161 and a year ago it was 130.

While defense industries continued to lead the advance in manufacturing activity, the board noted that "in the meat packing industry activity also advanced considerably and output of other manufactured food products, which has been unusually large in recent months, declined less than seasonally."

Automobile production also contributed to the October increase as the car makers swung into 1942 model production, but the board commented that retail sales lagged behind output and auto dealers were piling up stocks of cars.

Cotton goods production was up, but wool mills slacked off a little. Steel and petroleum production also gained, while the coal and construction businesses were slight losers.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated			
Conn Film Ind pf	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 5
Florida Portl'd Cement Co 7 pfc pf	$7	Dec. 13	Nov. 22
Gotham Silk Hos, 7pf	$5.25	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Heywood-Wakefield Co 5 pf "B"	33c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Penn Dixie Cem pf	$1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Extra			
Asbestos Corp	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Assoc Invest	50c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 6
Boston Wharf	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Congol-Nairn	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Dentists' Supply Co. of N Y	$1.00	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Kennecott Copper	$1	Dec. 24	Nov. 28
Standard Oil of Kentucky	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Talon, Inc	$1.60	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Union Premier Food Stores	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Wilson Prod	40c	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
Initial			
American Cyanamid Co. Class A pf	12½c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Doyle Mech & Tool Bros Stores 5 pf new	$6 32-100 Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Reduced			
Public Serv of NJ	30c	Dec. 19	Nov. 28
Irregular			
Ark Mo Pow	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Boston Wharf	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Erie & Pitts RR	87½c	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
Hartford El Lt	11½c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Intl Milling	$1.25	Sep. 16	.....
Schwitzer-Cumm	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Sperry Corp	$1.00	Dec. 9	Nov. 27
Do. com	$1	Dec. 9	Nov. 27
Welch G Juice	25c	Dec. 30	Nov. 21
Stock			
American Cyanamid Co. Class A & B	†$1.25	Dec. 17	Dec. 1
Int Bus Mach	5%	Jan. 28	Jan. 14
Plymouth Oil	1½%	Dec. 23	Nov. 25
Talon Inc.	†$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Year End			
Alum Co Am	$3.00	Dec. 12	Nov. 29
ChristianaSecur	$35.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Clark Equip	$1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 26
Continental Stl	$1.75	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Cooper Range	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Cutler Hammer	40c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Gulf Oil	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Halle Bros	65c	Dec. 2	Nov. 28
Hart, Sch & Mrx	$1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 26
Lib Owens-Frd Gls	$2	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Lehn & Fink Pr	55c	Dec. 12	Nov. 28
Mack Trucks	$2	Dec. 10	Nov. 28
Mich Stl T Prod	15c	Dec. 10	Nov. 28
Nat Transit Co	60c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Std Oil (Ohio)	62½c	Dec. 29	Nov. 29
Vanadium Cp Am	75c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Willcx & Gbs SM	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Resumed			
Berrick Corp B	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Regular			
Addressogrph-Mul	25c	Jan. 10	Dec. 26
Aetna Std Eng pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Alum Co Am pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Am Cyan'md A&B Do 5% p	15c Q $1.25 Q	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Dec. 12 Dec. 12
Am Surety	$1.25 S	Jan. 2	Dec. 6
Apex Elec Mfg Do pf	25c Q $1.75 Q	Dec. 27 Dec. 27	Dec. 17 Dec. 17
Asbestos Corp	15c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Assoc Invest Co Do pf	50c .. $1.25 Q	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 6 Dec. 6
Bayuk Cigars	37½c ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Borne-Scrymser	$2 ..	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Bos W Hose & R	$3 S	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Bright & Co (T G) Do pf	7½c Q $1.50 Q	Dec. 15 Dec. 15	Nov. 29 Nov. 29
Cent Stl & W Co. 6% pf	75c Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Cent Ill Lt pf	$1.12½ Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Christian Sec pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Congol Nairn	25c Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Com Stl Cstg 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Copperweld Steel do 5 cum conv pf	20c .. 62½ Q	Dec. 10 Dec. 10	Dec. 1 Dec. 1
Distillers Corp - Seagrams Ltd	55½c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Edison Bros Stra Do 5 pf	30c Q 62½ Q	Dec. 15 Dec. 15	Nov. 29 Nov. 29
El Paso Elec pf	$1.12½ Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Gen Bottlers pf	13¾c Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Granby Con M, Sm & Pow Co Ltd	15c ..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Gulf Oil	25c Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Home Fire & Marine Ins	50c Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Household Fin pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt Ltd	$1 ..	Dec. 17	Nov. 28
Hydraulic Press	37½c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Intl Bus Mch	$1.50 Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Joslyn Mfg & Supply pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Kennecott Copper	25c Q	Dec. 24	Nov. 28
Lincoln Stores Inc pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Lord & Taylor	$2.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Magnin & Co	15c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Nat Groc pf	38c Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 15
Nat Groc Co, Ltd, pf	$1.50		
	38c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Niagara Nat Bk of Buffalo (N Y)	10c ..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Oneida, Ltd	1¾c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do 7 par pf	43¾c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Peerless Cement	25c ..	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
Perkins Mch&Gear	75c ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Pitts Screw & B	15c ..	Dec. 20	Nov. 28
Plymouth Oil	30c Q	Dec. 23	Nov. 25
Proc & Gamble pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Pub Sv E&G $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 28
Pub Svc N J 6 pf	50c M	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Republic Steel	50c ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 5
Do 6 pr pf A	$1.50 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Schiff Co	25c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
do 5½ pf	$1.37½ Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 25
Selby Shoe	12½c Q	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
Serrick Corp A	22c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Shepard Niles C&H	$2 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Sloss-Shei Stl&I	$1.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
do pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Stand Oil of Ky	25c Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Std Oil (Ohio	37½c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do. pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Sutherland Paper	30c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Talon Inc	60c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Un Prem Fd Strs do $2.50 cum pf($15)	25c Q 62½c Q	Dec. 15 Dec. 15	Dec. 5 Dec. 5
Valley Mould&Iron	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
do pf	$1.37½ Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Welch Gr Jce pf	$1.75 Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 15
West Va P & Pap	50c ..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Willson Prod	20c Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
20th Cent F F pf	37½c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 10

*Covering period of issuance from Sept. 24 to Dec. 15.

†Special dividend payable in shares of 5% cumulative preference stock of $10-par value iff the ratio of one share of such preference stock for each eight shares of Class A common stock held.

‡Payable in 4%-$10 par preferred stock.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, November 24

Atlantic Refining Co. (4% Pfd. Conv. "A") (10 a. m.)

Bridgeport Brass Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)

Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc. ($5 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)

Foster Wheeler Corp. ($7 Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

Holland Furnace Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Hollander (A.) & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Myers (F. E.) & Bro. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

Tuesday, November 25

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

American Can Co. (7% Pfd.) (2:15 p. m.)

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry Co. (5% Pfd.)

Borden Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)

Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Electric Power & Light Corp ($7 Pfd. & $6 Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.)

General Telephone Corp. $2.50 Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

General Theatres Equipment Corp (Com.) (4 p. m.)

Goodrich (B. F.) Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Link-Belt Co. (6½% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

McCrory Stores Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

National Lead Co. (6% Pfd. "B" & Com.) (10 a. m.)

Norfolk & Western Ry Co. (Com.) (11:40 a. m.)

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (2:15 p. m.)

Reading Co. (2nd Pfd.) (12 M.)

Ruberoid Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Schenley Distillers Corp. (5½% Pfd.) (3 p. m.)

Shell Union Oil Corp. (Com.) ((11 a. m.)

Wednesday, November 26

American Bank Note Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (12:30 p. m.)

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

American Power & Light Co. ($6 & $5 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)

American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:15 p. m.)

Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

Helme (Geo. W.) Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)

Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Indianapolis Power & Light Co. (5½% Cum. Pfd & Com.) (11 a. m.)

Ingersoll-Rand Co. (6% Pfd.) (12 M.)

International Silver Co. (7% Pfd.) 10:15 a. m.)

Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.)

Mathieson Alkali Works (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Seaboard Oil Corp. of Delaware (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

United-Carr Fastener Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

Wheeling Steel Corp. ($5 Conv. Prior Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Yale & Towne Mfg Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Thursday, November 27

American Hide & Leather Co. (6% Cum. Pfd.) (1 p. m.)

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

American Smelting & Refining Co. (7% Pfd & Com.) (12 M.)

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.)

Andes Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

Commercial Investment Trust Corp. (Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.)

Gillette Safety Razor Co. ($5 Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

Friday, November 28

General Electric Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. ($7 Cl. "A" & Com.) ((10 a. m.)

New Subsidies Announced For Wheat, Flour

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new export subsidy plan for wheat and flour, expected to stimulate trade with countries to the south was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Government stocks of wheat, acquired under price-supporting loans, will be sold to wheat and flour exporters at less than domestic wheat prices.

The exact discounts or subsidies were not made public, on the ground that this information would give other wheat exporting areas a competitive advantage. They said the prices would be low enough to allow United States exporters to compete with wheat from Canada, Argentina and other sources.

Countries Designated

The subsidies or reduced prices will be available on exports of wheat and flour to the northern tier of countries in South America, all of Central America, islands in the Caribbean and Pacific, the Philippines, and the Virgin Islands.

The department announcement said that the export sales would be permitted "to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and to any country or place north of such countries in the Americas and the adjacent islands, and to islands east of the Americas lying on or west of 40 degrees west longtitude."

Department spokesmen said this designation would not include Iceland or any of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific and that the plan did not include Puerto Rico, Alaska or the Canal Zone.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, Government agency which makes crop loans, reported about 174,000,000 bushels of wheat from 1939 and 1940 crops available for the export program. It said much of this wheat had been moved to ports and other terminals to make storage space available for 1941 loan wheat.

No Losses to U. S.

Because Congress ordered higher price supporting loans on this year's wheat crop, Commodity Credit spokesman said that the 1939 and 1940 stocks could be moved info export trade at less than prevailing prices, without resulting in losses to the Government.

The Surplus Marketing Administration will purchase the wheat from Commodity Credit under the export plan. The identical wheat or the equivalent quantity may be exported under sales approved by the Surplus Marketing Administration.

The new plan will operate until July 1, 1942, and detailed regulations have been sent to regional offices in Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore.

The new program is in addition to an export subsidy on flour offered by the Surplus Marketing Administration in recent years. Under this exporters received subsidies up to 29 cents a bushel on approved flour shipments to Western Hemisphere points. Officials said that this subsidy failed to maintain normal sales of wheat and flour.

Tool Shipment Up Sharply in October

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association reported that the industry's shipments climbed to $77,200,000 in October, against $68,700,000 in September and $64,300,000 in August. Shipments in October, 1940, were estimated at $49,000,-000.

The October shipments indicate the industry will exceed its announced $750,000,000 goal this year, the association said.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Alles & Fisher	2½	2½	2½	2½
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
8.75	Bos & Albany	81	80½	80¾	81
2.00	Bos Edison	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	44½	45	44½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	Bos & Me st Apf	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11½	11½	20½
..	Bos & Prov	20	20	20	20½
..	East Gas&Fuel	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2.50	First Nat Stres	36	36	36	35½
	Lamson	1½	1½	1½	1½
.444a	Lamson pf	27	27	27	27
.75b	Loew's Boston	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
	Nat Tunnel	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5.25a	NE Tel&Tel	111	110¼	111	110½
	Old Colony	10c	10c	10c	10c
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	52¾
..	Utah M & T	30c	30c	30c	28c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Pet Milk Earnings Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Pet Milk Co. and subsidiaries showed net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $423,978, equal to 96 cents a common share, compared with $511,059, or $1.16 a share in the September quarter of 1940.

Debentures Sold Privately

NEW YORK—W. E. Hutton & Co. announce that they have placed privately an issue of $3,000,000 of 15-year debentures of Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation.

Aircraft Industry Doubles Sales, Assets

By the Associated Press

Washington

The nation's Aircraft industry more than doubled its sales volume and assets last year compared with 1939, the Securities Commission reported in a survey of 31 corporations.

Net sales in 1940 amounted to $592,410,000 compared with $279,763,000 in 1939. Net profits after all charges aggregated $71,045,000 against $33,866,-000 in the earlier year. At the end of 1940, assets totaled $880,461,000 compared with $328,444,000 a year before.

Industrial Leaders

Above: Alfred C. Fuller, President and Chairman of the Board of the Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Conn., who has been elected President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc. Below: Edward Ingraham, President of the E. Ingraham Company of Bristol, Conn., elected Vice-President of the association. Mr. Ingraham succeeds John H. Goss, who had been Vice-President since 1914 until recently when he assumed the duties of President to complete the unexpired term of the late E. Kent Hubbard.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
Wheat			
December	1.14	1.14⅜	.88¼
May	1.19½	1.19¾	.87⅜
July	1.19⅞	1.20⅛	.83⅜
Corn			
December	.74	.74	.62¾
May	.79⅞	.80	.62¾
July	.81⅝	.81¾	.63
Oats			
December	.49⅝	.49⅝	.38⅛
May	.52¾	.52¾	.36⅜
July	....	.51¼	.32⅜
Soybeans			
December	1.60	1.61¼	.99½
May	1.63¼	1.64⅞	.98¾
July	1.64	1.65⅛	.98
Rye			
December	.64⅞	.64¾	.44¾
May	.71⅜	.71¼	.49⅜
July	....	.73	.50⅜
Lard			
December	9.85	9.80	4.92
January	10.00	9.97	....
March	11.32	11.30	....
May	11.50	11.50	6.27
July	....	11.65	6.47

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.		95.7b	9.50a		94.7
March	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.0	93.0
May		92.0b	92.5a		92.0
Tops					
Dec.	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.0b	127.2
March		125.2b	125.7a		125.3
May		124.1b	124.6a		12.41

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	16.06	16.05	15.90	15.94	16.01
March	16.28	16.28	16.15	16.17	16.25
May	16.35	16.36	16.27	16.27	14.39
July	16.37	16.39	16.31	16.33	16.41
Oct	16.32	16.38	16.31	16.31	16.39

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar					
No 3	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.02
Wld May					
No 40	2.74½	2.74½	2.74	2.74	2.73½

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	..	12.48b	12.56a	..	12.51
March	..	12.50b	12.54a	..	12.53

a-Asked; b-Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	8.22	8.28	8.17	8.27	8.25
March	8.45	8.50	8.41	8.50	8.45

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March		5.92b	5.96a		5.94

a-Asked. b-Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	34.05	34.10	33.90	33.90	33.95
*December	34.15	34.15	34.00	34.00	34.00
*January	34.25	34.25	34.10	34.10	34.10
*February	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.20
*S. s.					

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†November	33.00	33.45	33.00	33.00	32.90
†December	32.00	32.45	32.00	32.35	31.85
†January	30.45	30.65	30.45	30.65	30.25
†R.s.					

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Prev.
January	2.99	3.00	2.99	3.00	2.97
March		3.20b	3.30b	....	3.17

a Asked. b Bid

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Belding Heminway

NEW YORK (AP)—The Belding Heminway Co., makers of textile products, reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $422,245, equal to $1 a share on the common stock. This compared with $278,893, or 66 cents a share, in the first nine months of last year.

Hormel Reports Lower Net

NEW YORK (AP)— George A. Hormel & Co. and subsidiary, meat packers, reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 25 of $1,192,670, or $2.38 a common share, compared with $1,600,679, or $3.19 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 3¼s 49-46	109.16	109.16	109.16
25 2½s 72-67	103.2	103.2	103.2

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	109¾	109¾	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
6 Alleghany 5s 55 mod	90¼	90	90
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	75	75	75
10 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	64	63¾	64
6 Am&For P5s 2030	68½	68½	68½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	110	110
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	110	110
64 Am T&T 3s 56	111½	111	111½
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	70	70	70
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
6 AT&SF 4½s 48	101 31-32	101	31-32
5 AC Line 4½s 64	64	63⅞	64
2 AC Line 5s 45	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 B&O 95 st A	34¼	34	34
2 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33¾	33¾
70 B&O cv 60 st	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
15 B&O 4s 48	59½	59⅜	59½
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	50¼	50¼	50¼
10 B&O S W 50 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	51	51	51
7 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	51½	51	51½
4 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	95	95	95
5 Beth Stl 2½s 52	106	106	106
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38⅝	38½	38½
3 Buf R&P 57 sa	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Can Pac 5s 54	88¾	88⅝	88¾
4 Can Pac4½s 60	85	85	85
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68½	68½	68½
1 Cen ofGa 5½s 59	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13¾	13¼	13¼
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¾	50¼	50¼
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69½	69¼	69¼
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	80	80	80
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15½	15⅜	15½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
1 Champion P&P 4¾s50	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O rfg 3s 96 E	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16	15⅞	16
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅝	76⅝	77
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93	93	93
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27¾	27¾	27¾
4 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39	39
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65	64¾	64¾
10 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14 CMSP&P 5s 2000	2½	2	2⅛
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	40½	40½	40½
14 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	40¾	40¼	40¾
50 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39½	39⅛	39½
1 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	38¼

Welles Sees Atlantic Charter As Beacon of Hope to World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — The Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter is the basis of the hope and courage of millions of persons throughout the world and must be realized, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, declared today in an article, "America Faces the Future," writing for the Government's Foreign Commerce Weekly.

"Three months ago the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom signed and made public a new Charter on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world," Mr. Welles writes. "The principles and the objectives set forth in that declaration gave new hope and new courage to millions of people throughout the earth.

"They saw once more the gleam of hope on the horizon—hope for liberty; freedom from fear and want; the satisfaction of their craving for security. These aspirations of human beings everywhere cannot again be defrauded. Those high objectives set forth in the Charter of the Atlantic must be realized."

This article by the Undersecretary of State closely follows Mr. Welles' Armistice Day speech, already published in full in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and Mr. Welles' restatement of his views indicates the importance which the Government attaches to them and the official desire to give them wide circulation.

"Shall we, the most powerful nation on earth, once more stand aloof from all effective and practical forms of international concert, wherein our participation could in all human probability insure the maintenance of a peaceful world in which we can safely live?" Mr. Welles asks.

"The decision rests solely with the people of the United States—the power is theirs to determine the kind of world of the future in which they would live. Is it conceivable that, in enlightened self-interest, they could . . . spurn that opportunity?"

U. S. Role in Postwar World Under Study at Washington

Continued from Page 1

larly thorough and competent synthesis of these plans.

In a study of short-term proposals to bring about a transition from war to peace the Foreign Policy Association cites the following probable measures:

1. Termination of Nazi power by demobilization of the German Army, and the Nazi Secret Police. This disarmament would be followed, or accompanied, as the case might be by the gradual development of German self-governing bodies to which power in Germany could be transferred by Britain and its allies at the end of the period of receivership.

Such gradual transition, it is thought, would obviate the difficulties created at the close of the first World War, when, in the hope of placating the Allies, the Germans hastily set up the Weimar Republic, which had no roots in the political traditions of Germany. In their resentment at the terms of the Versailles settlement, many Germans then turned not only against the Allies, but also against the Weimar Republic, and this resentment greatly aided the rise of Naziism.

Pool of Foodstuffs

2. Retention of wartime controls over raw materials, shipping, foreign trade, foreign exchange, and so on, to prevent sudden dislocation of national and international economy, and resulting economic depression of disastrous proportions throughout the world. Steps already have been taken by Britain, with the co-operation of the United States and the British Dominions, to prepare a pool of foodstuffs, which could be gradually distributed after the war, in such a way as both to satisfy the needs of Europe and Asia, and to prevent sudden dislocation of prices. Similar measures might be adopted with respect to disposal of the principal industrial raw materials which will be needed for postwar reconstruction.

3. Establishment of an emergency military administration, international in composition, which would keep order in Europe, including Germany. Such an administration, it is hoped, would prevent disorders and lawless seizures of territory, and would enable the occupied countries, as well as Germany, gradually to resume normal political and economic activities. This administration would be supported by an international police force.

4. Establishment of an international reconstruction commission composed of political, economic, and medical experts, for the administration of civil affairs. This commission would have, as one of its principal tasks, the distribution of food, clothing, and medical assistance to the peoples of Europe, including Germans, on a basis of equality. Such measures, it is hoped, would forestall the bitterness created in Germany after 1919 by near-starvation; and assure the Germans that while military domination by Germany would not be tolerated, the final settlement to be discussed at the peace conference would not be a vindictive peace.

In the long-term program, which would be the culmination rather than the starting point of a period of reconstruction, Mrs. Dean outlines the following measures as most likely:

1. Provision for cultural autonomy of national groups, combined with their political integration into one or more regional systems in which they could be assured a minimum of security and economic stability.

2. Development of political and economic ties between the new system or systems formed in Europe with regional systems in Asia and the Western Hemisphere (for example, the Pan American Union) in such a way that each continent would have its own machinery for settlement of purely continental questions, but would join with others for the peaceful adjustment of inter-continental political and economic problems.

3. Establishment of an international authority, representing governments, producers, consumers, and labor, which would regulate access to raw materials, migration of populations, health, and social welfare.

4. Creation of machinery by the advanced states for the joint development of backward areas—in the Balkans, Latin America, Asia, Africa—this development to be determined not merely by the interests of individual nations or economic groups within nations, but by the welfare of the backward peoples as well.

5. Eventual disarmament of all countries, including the victors, accompanied by the establishment of a permanent international police force. This police force could be used on a regional basis, but under international control, to prevent infractions by force of the world order developed during the period of receivership.

6. Development of peaceful procedures for making changes in this world order as the need may arise.

The United States, Mrs. Dean concludes, must ultimately make a choice of foreign policies.

"Either it can adopt a policy of strict isolation—and that means not only political isolation, but surrender of foreign markets and abandonment of efforts at moral intervention in other parts of the world; or else it can gradually assume the political responsibilities implicit in its desire to carry on trade with other countries and to have something to say regarding the general course of world affairs," she writes.

"To many Americans, the task of reconstruction may appear staggering, in fact impossible. There is no doubt that it is a staggering task. But in weighing its possibilities, we must always remember that Hitler is not only ready, but eager, to undertake the reorganization of Europe and the world on the Nazi pattern.

"Failure to meet Hitler's challenge in these universal terms may mean the defeat of the Western Powers — not necessarily on the battlefield, but by default; because the Western peoples would have demonstrated that they lack the courage, the vision and the fortitude to set forth, as earlier pioneers and pilgrims in their history have done, toward the new horizons of democracy."

Cripps Urges Aid On Moscow Front

BRISTOL, England, Nov. 22 (AP) The British Ambassador to Russia, Sir Stafford Cripps, envisages a time when the British will help the Russians drive the Germans from the Moscow front.

He sent a message to workers participating here in Aid-to-Russia Week that losses "already have begun to sap the vitals of Hitler's Army" and "we must help the Soviet people press home the advantage until together we can assume the initiative and drive the German hordes back from the gates of Moscow."

He added that "the understanding and friendship" between the peoples of Britain and Russia are "one sure guarantee of victory and of a more successful outcome to the peace."

Points the Way

Sumner Welles
Undersecretary of State

Murray Being Mentioned As Coal Strike Conciliator

Continued from Page 1

a compromise between the Sidney Hillman Amalgamated Clothing Workers group and the A. D. ("Denny") Lewis-United Construction Workers. The latter wanted Mr. Hillman, as Co-Director of Office of Production Management, personally denounced for his part in the Currier Lumber Company case in which a Government housing contract was denied a Detroit contractor because the latter had signed an agreement with the U. C. W. The Clothing Workers would have bolted C. I. O. if Mr. Hillman had been reprimanded. As it was, a strong resolution against the action of OPM was passed, which did not refer to Mr. Hillman.

Mr. Murray takes the position that President Roosevelt and the National Defense Labor Mediation Board erred in not granting the Mine Workers a union shop in the captive mines. Mr. Murray went along with Mr. Lewis in this, and quit the NDLMB in protest. But whereas, Mr. Lewis is an isolationist, Mr. Murray is a wholehearted supporter of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies.

He also is fervently interested in C. I. O.'s forthcoming campaigns to organize the petroleum industry in the South. The coal strike lies athwart progress in that direction, besides endangering the very existence of the C. I. O. itself in which dangerous fissures between Mr. Lewis and other factions are appearing.

Strong pressure is being put on Mr. Murray by other unionists to intervene in the coal strike.

Resolutions passed by C. I. O. in the last two days disclose its basic program for 1942:

1. It is out to defeat Hitler.

2. It is out to organize the South, with the petroleum industry as the center of attack and Edwin S. Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board, the Chairman of the drive to organize 500,000 oil workers.

3. It asks more responsibility in Government, proposes new industrial relationships, and moves toward direct political action.

4. It calls upon "all employers to accept the principle of the union shop" for the promotion of industrial harmony.

Analysis of individual resolutions show contradictions, however.

Pledged to Mediation

Despite the disconcerting coal strike, delegates adopted a resolution pledging themselves to "do all in their power in co-operating with industry and government" to obtain maximum defense output and, despite the bolt from the Mediation Board, another resolution pledged C. I. O. to "utilize, to the utmost degree, the mediation facilities of the Government in the effort that no stone will be left unturned to achieve a successful prosecution" of defense.

A whole series of resolutions were passed showing support for Roosevelt foreign policies. For the first time in C. I. O. history a foreigner, Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor and Chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, was heard. Miss Bondfield made a model speech of its kind and was enthusiastically applauded. John Stanczyk, President of the Polish Miners Union, also spoke.

In another set of resolutions, the drive to organize the South was launched. A sum of $200,000 has been set aside, it is asserted, for the campaign to organize the $17,000,000,000 petroleum industry alone, largely centered in the South. The convention rose to greet Mr. Smith, introduced by Mr. Murray. Mr. Smith outlined objectives as the organization of workers in all oil fields, refineries, pipe lines, and even marketing. It was such a campaign as that which last year was launched against the Ford Motor Company and "Little Steel." Mr. Smith is a former Massachusetts State Labor Commissioner and one-time personnel director of Filene's Department Store in Boston.

Other targets of attack in the South are the poll tax, the wage differential, the textile and other trades. Speaker after speaker declared that so long as the South goes unorganized it threatens unions elsewhere, and allegedly contributes a group of antilabor southern members to Congress. Speakers insisted they would make their campaign on a basis of racial equality. Thus the militant C. I. O. undertakes one of the hardest tasks ever undertaken by any organization, labor or otherwise, from the economic, political, social, and every other standpoint.

Other Resolution

Among scores of others were included the following resolutions:

Attacking the attempt to deport Harry Bridges—"Elected leader of 25,000 American workers."

Indorsing a big new organization to aid countries fighting Fascism.

Commending independent political action for organized labor but omitting reference to labor's Nonpartisan League, founded by Mr. Lewis. This probably spells the demise of the once powerful League.

The convention also gave prominence to a telegram received from Admiral Richard E. Byrd who extended to C. I. O. "enthusiastic congratulations on the magnificent resolution passed Nov. 18 calling for national unity behind our Government."

The telegram was read from the platform, mimeographed, and distributed. It marked again the emphasis by leaders on support of Roosevelt foreign policies.

Rounding out its major aims for the coming year, C. I. O. voted to seek:

A public housing program embracing construction of 1,000,000 homes a year for the next five years, at least.

Farmer support in return for labor collaboration on farm problems.

Sharply increased wages for Government employees.

Closer relations with Latin-American labor.

What Next in Coal Strike

Continued from Page 1

ting card in his final showdown with the United Mine Workers Union, William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board sent telegrams to the commercial soft-coal operators to obtain assurance from them that they would not demand an open shop if Mr. Lewis signs anything less than a union shop contract with the "captive" mines. The alleged fear of losing the union shop in the commercial mines has been one of Mr. Lewis' main arguments for holding out for the union shop in the "captive" mines.

The only reason which seems to explain why President Roosevelt has hesitated to act earlier to force a reopening of the mines—since he said that to keep coal production uninterrupted was his "indisputable obligation" — is to complete every possible step which would insure the greatest measure of support and understanding on the part of the striking miners themselves. The fact is, in the last analysis, that the army can't mine the coal; only the miners can mine the coal.

There also appears to be some doubt as to the authority of the President to take over the mines and operate them as a Government enterprise although the powers of Commander in Chief of the armed forces are broad and virtually unlimited in time of emergency.

Question of Authority

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the Senate judiciary committee yesterday that the President already had full authority to seize the struck plants. But earlier this week Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate he doubted whether the President at present had ample authority to take over the "captive" mines because they lie outside the steel plants which they serve. The Senator agreed, however, that the President has full authority to use the Army to protect the mines.

When the President took over for the Government the struck plant of the North American Aviation Company at Inglewood, Calif., on June 9, last, he issued a statement saying that as "President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States" he had determined that the plant must be reopened at once. His executive order of the same day ordering the Secretary of War to occupy and operate the plant cited as authority for that action, "the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Aside from this general authority, the President would seem to have had no power to take over the struck plant. The Draft Act of Sept. 16, 1940 does empower the President to take over plants vital to the national defense if the owners reject orders from the War or Navy Department, or refused to give such orders priority. But that situation did not obtain in the case of the North American Aviation plant, and it certainly does not obtain today in the case of the captive coal mines.

But since the North American Aviation plant was taken over last June, Congress has enacted the Property Seizure Act of Oct. 16, 1941. This authorizes the President to "requisition," for fair and just compensation, "military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or munitions," under certain conditions. These conditions are:

1. The President finds that such equipment, supplies, munitions, parts, machinery tools, or materials are needed for defense.

2. Such need is "immediate and impending" and will not admit of delay or resort to other sources of supply.

3. All other means of obtaining the use of such property upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted.

Whether this language authorizes the President to take over the struck captive mines seems to be debatable. A pending bill sponsored by Senator Connally would specifically give the President power to take over plants or mines in difficulties because of labor disputes.

New British Thrust in Libya Well Timed

Continued from Page 1

wards the Suez Canal and a splitting of Britain's forces. Were it to be accompanied by a coincidental thrust from Cirenaica on the Suez, a typical pincers movement, success might well be assured, since the Empire's Middle East Command would be hard put to withstand such double envelopment on a grand scale.

But a full-power offensive on the Caucasus front is denied to Germany by winter climate. Such a move cannot well come until spring. Turkey must be drawn into the Axis net to provide a bridge-head for a move through Anatolia into Syria. Axis diplomats have not yet cleared this path.

Now comes the British offensive. If successful, it wrecks the Axis plan for a double envelopment. At worst, it should retard for months any counter-move by allied German-Italian forces. A German spring offensive into Asia Minor becomes thus robbed of its double threat. The present British move is in fact an attempt to take the enemy in detail. for under such conditions, an Axis disaster in Cirenaica will relieve troops to assist in a future Russo-British counter-move.

Whirlwind Not Expected

Let no false hopes be raised, however, of a whirlwind success, unless the drains on German manpower in Russia have resulted in movement of her troops away from the African front. From Sidi Barrani to El Aghila in the bight of the Gulf of Sidra is nearly 600 miles. From that point to Tripoli is 350 more miles, over terrain lending itself admirably to defense in depth.

Wide flanking movements may go far to crumple such defense, and may be expected. From the Gianagbub oasis to the Soda range in the edge of the Fezzan, whence run roads and trails to the western Tripolitan coast, is 600 miles. From the Sebha oasis in the Fezzan, which would probably be a base point for desert operations, is another 300 miles.

One of the uncertainties attached to the British invasion revolves about the part the French North Africa might play as a result of the removal of General Weygand.

Wooing of General Weygand was an element of grand strategy. With him out if the picture—the one restraining hand on open "collaboraton" with the Axis on African territory—Britain's leniency with France may come to an abrupt end. Although it is recognized that Germany may try to organize the French North African defenses for its own uses, the British may yet have time to beat the Germans at their own game in this respect.

Weygand's Strength

It was General Weygand's personal leadership which was largely responsible for holding together dissident elements in the once proud army of North Africa. From the border garrisons of Tunisia and Algeria a trickle of Free French soldiers may be expected, passing through the gateways of Fort Saint and Gadames at the southern tip of Tunisia, and via Fort Charlet in Southern Algeria, drifting towards the Fezzan.

It will be remembered that Free French raiding parties from French Equatorial Africa last year pushed up to the Fezzan. This area may be expected to become a rallying point for Algerian deserters. Whether or not such a trickle might become a flood remains to be seen. Immediate steps will of course be taken by Vichy to retain control. Unhappy Frenchmen will be torn between their loyalty to the motherland and the knowledge that Hitler now directs France's destinies. In any event, Britain's army of the West has set in motion forces which may well become of major prominence in the world crisis. The effect upon the Moslem world in general will be far-reaching.

To bring complete success to the campaign British sea and air power must cut Axis communications in the Mediterranean, British ground and air power must crumple Axis land opposition. At the same time the RAF, operating in the third field of air power—long-range bombardment — must continue to harry Italy.

The two-front war has come on Adolf Hitler again. It must be most annoying.

Who Says Army Won't Dig Coal?

By the Associated Press

Camp Forrest, Tenn., Nov. 22

Members of a field artillery battery at Camp Forrest today sent this telegram to John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers Union:

"In response to your statement that 'soldiers of the United States Army won't dig coal,' we, the undersigned members of Battery C, 191st Field Artillery, 100 per cent strong, do hereby offer to dig coal at our present rate of pay and to donate the difference in that pay and the present average salary of a coal miner to the Treasury of the United States for national defense."

The message was signed by 102 members of the Battery, including 11 sergeants and 12 corporals.

Mr. Lewis, commenting earlier in the week upon the possibility that troops might be sent to take over the captive coal mines where the union is on strike, had said, "The Army is not going to shoot our people and the soldiers are not going to mine coal."

Americans Get "Wings"

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (AP)—Forty-two American pilots received their "wings" in Royal Canadian Air Force graduation exercises here yesterday.

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CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

ALABAMA

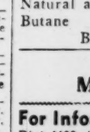
BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Finest Variety of Bakery Goods
Delivery Service
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
Phone 7-9180

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117



PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

GAS APPLIANCE CO.
19 North Conception Street
Belmont 3068
Gas Appliances Electrical Appliances
Natural and Butane Refrigerators and Radios
Butane Gas Systems

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAWRENCE'S
South Court Sq., Montgomery, Ala.
Featuring
Mary Lane and Junior Lane Coats
Dresses by
Ann Sutton
Mayflower
McKettrick's Classics
Kennedy's Half Size
Gay Gibson Juniors
More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

KELCY
Photo & Book Shop
Universal Christmas Cards
Lending Library
Careful Film Finishing
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIK MAID
Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.
1014 S. 20th 7-3871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H P TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-8012
40 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH

Le Roy Hotel
DINING ROOM
Show Place of Miami Beach
The "Wendelin" Food and Service Are Unexcelled.
32ND STREET AT COLLINS AVENUE

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4201

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

THE William and Mary APARTMENT HOTEL
Ultra Modern—Refined Atmosphere
Kitchenettes Electrically Equipped
"A home while away from home"
811 JACKSON STREET NORTH
F. D. Sanaker, Manager

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Breakfast from Seven-Nine Thirty
Luncheon—Dinner
JACKARANDA TEA ROOM
109 PLANT AVE.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 DATURA STREET
Reopening for the 15th Season
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 27th
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER, 85c to $1.50
Delicious Food—Pleasant Service
Quiet Charm

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RHODES CENTER RESTAURANT
Our Chicken Pie Has Made Us Famous
LUNCHEON and DINNER

Crossword Puzzle Answers

Across

1 Lance; 5 Viola; 9 Billion; 11 Vat; 13 Amen; 14 End; 15 Evens; 17 Niche; 19 Reason; 21 Char; 22 Erst; 24 Gamins; 27 Later; 28 Pinch; 29 Egg; 31 Read; 32 Tea; 33 Assigns; 34 Tires; 35 Lethe.

Down

1 Liver; 2 Nit; 3 Clans; 4 Elms; 5 Vienna; 6 Ionic; 7 One; 8 Adder; 10 Enhance; 12 Average; 16 East; 18 Chin; 20 Ogress; 22 Elect; 23 Terse; 25 Midge; 26 Shade; 28 Pail; 30 Gnr; 32 TNT.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COOPERATIVE
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

BEST FOR LESS
Kings
SELF SERVICE STORES
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern
Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

MALCOLM D. JONES JR.
Radio Service
Macon's Premier Radio Service Station
Phone 731 Grand Building

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Thalson
Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9628 and 8511

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Svenska Tennants
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in all parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
Groceries
St. Paulsgatan 31. Tel. 41 41 43.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Scheelegatan 13 Tel. 50 74 13

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse Butter Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Büchler AU DOCH
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody
We specialize in Ladies', Men's and Children's Woollen Underwear
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte
Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

GENEVA

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472, West St.

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc. *See*
KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
357 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927 Umgeni Road

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish, Poultry, Game
Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

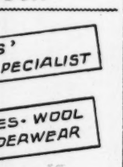
JOHANNESBURG

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

V. M. F. Dairies [Pty.] Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.



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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
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RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73. ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

GAYNOR'S
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NEW ADDRESS:
Workshop & Showroom: 190 MARKET ST. (Next to Corn. & Richards)
Day Phones: 22-0567 Night Phones: 42-2933 32-1837 44-2480 42-3837

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club
Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

STRENGTH CARTER'S STANDARD SEEDS ENDURANCE
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours
2262 and 2697

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job is Too Small nor Too Large"
209, PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 5993

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, CHURCH ST. PHONES 3022 and 2166
PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement please mention the Monitor.*

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Specialty
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Pty Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton Parramatta and Burwood

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

Max Factor ★ *Hollywood & London*
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £12,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

Buy ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING requirements from
NEWTON McLAREN Ltd.
Leigh Street, Adelaide c8341

THE COOPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5210 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

MAY BARNETT
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
See Our
New Season's
Delightfully Dainty
Lingerie
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 4343

C. CARLSSON

F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

Caldwell's
FURNITURE
Antiques and Reproductions
435 BOURKE STREET

VICTORIA

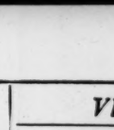
MELBOURNE (Continued)

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1
FOR ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES.
Acclimatized Lemon Trees
Acclimatized Orange Trees
ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

MELBOURNE-Camberwell


Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
155 Camberwell Road
Phone WF 2585
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road, Phone LF 5385

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S *Corsets*
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4682

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
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"That's funny—I distinctly remember filling it up when we left New York."

Daily Quotation

WE must accept the disciplines of democracy as well as its freedoms. Discipline from without flourishes when discipline from within grows weak.—HARRY WOODBURN CHASE

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What is the objective of the new large scale offensive being conducted by the British Army in Libya?

2. President Roosevelt has bluntly stated that "work in the captive coal mines must recommence." Has he given any public intimation of how he proposes to insure this result?

3. What group of American ships will be the first to be armed under the revised Neutrality Act?

4. How close is British-Russian collaboration, according to Prime Minister Churchill?

5. How many Italian and German troops have been immobilized in Greece owing to Greek resistance?

6. Has Britain already taken military and naval action against Finland, Rumania, and Hungary?

7. What small portion of the Crimea is still in the hands of the Russians?

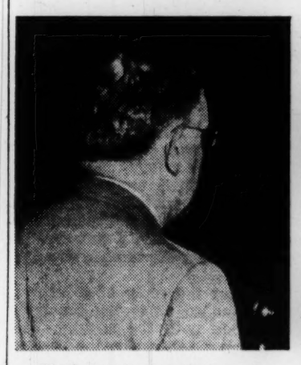
8. Did the C. I. O. convention, meeting at Detroit, indorse President Roosevelt's foreign policy?

9. What date has been set for the strike of 1,150,000 railroad workers?

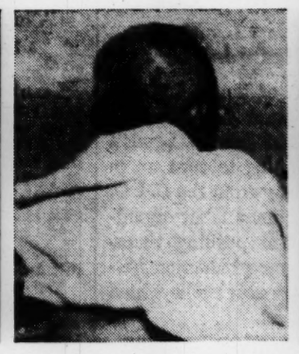
10. Why have plans for U. S. economic assistance to French North Africa been suspended?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Can You Identify These Famous Figures?



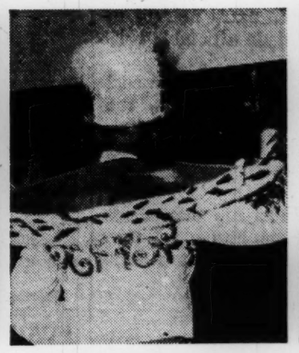
Started out as a stenographer in Boston. A University of Michigan graduate, admitted to Montana bar in 1906. Member of Senate from 1923 to present date. Outstanding isolationist and critic of present Administration.



The driving force of teeming millions in their struggle for independence. Attended the University of London and became a lawyer at 20. Observes one day of silence each week. Has fasted on numerous occasions.

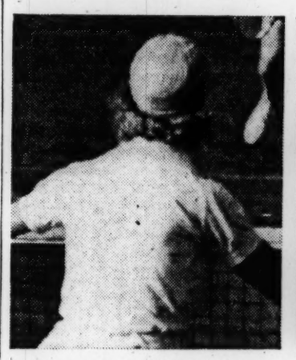
He flew a bombing plane in the World War. At 20 he entered the diplomatic service as a member of the American Consular staff at Budapest. Recently elected to his third term as Mayor.

Star of the musical stage in most South American countries, today she captivates North American audiences.



One of the world's greatest tap dancers. Has appeared in musical revues and pictures. Made "Mayor of Harlem" in 1934.

He and his partner have been of inestimable value to one another. His "silent" partner draws no salary.



Number one woman tennis player in the world in 1939. Will direct physical training for women of Nation under National Defense program.

His 18th year in gridiron competition. Captain of New York Giants. Often labeled professional football's "Rock of Gibraltar."

Chosen All-America tackle in 1916 and 1919. Head football coach at Columbia University since 1930.

All Photos Wide World

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Faithfulness

Winchester, Mass.

Many special dinners with their frills and fancies had been prepared and served by one who had lived in a home for several years as a maid. The idea came to the head of the house: "Why not turn the tables and give this maid a dinner in appreciation for her years of faithfulness?" All preparations were carried out as though a dinner party was to be given for old family friends, everything was in readiness; the table decorated with flowers, candles, nuts, candy, and so forth, and the culinary part was free from any confusion as each step had been planned to free the one in charge as much as possible. The best that the market provided from "soup to nuts" comprised the menu. Just before the time planned for dinner, the front doorbell rang. The maid answered and found to her astonishment that the invited guests were her own relatives and friends! What a surprise! Then the family slipped out, going to a restaurant for their dinner, leaving the home at the disposal of the one who had really earned the dinner.

Accuracy Needed

Jigs, which are the frames in which airplanes are assembled, must be constructed so accurately that a surveyor's transit is used in setting them up. Once set up, any disturbance which puts them out of plumb by even a small fraction of an inch renders them useless, as parts won't fit. This gives no end of trouble to builders located close to tide water where floors shift a quarter inch or so with the tides, necessitates use of exceptionally heavy steel framework for the jigs. —Wall Street Journal.

Comparison

The output of petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene, and oils—from American refineries in a year would equal in quantity a week's flow of the Potomac River past the City of Washington.

In Lighter Vein

The Peanut and Cup

The teacher was attempting to explain to her class the meaning of the word faith.

Teacher: "Children, what are these two objects?

Children: "A peanut and a cup."

Teacher: "Good. Now watch carefully what I do." She placed the peanut under the cup. "Now children, how many of you can see the peanut is under the cup?" Every hand was raised. "Fine, now you see peanut?" There were no replies. "How many of you believe the what I am trying to tell you. When you believe something you cannot see, that is faith." After a moment of silence she continued, "Bill, will you tell us what faith is?"

Bill: "Faith is a peanut under a cup."

Fair Exchange

One of the Princeton neighbors of Albert Einstein has an eight-year old daughter who visited the famed mathematician every afternoon. After many weeks of these daily visits, the girl's mother finally went to see Dr. Einstein and apologized to him for her daughter's constant interruptions.

"Oh, not at all," Einstein assured her. "I enjoy her visits and we get along well."

"But what can you and a little eight-year-old girl have in common?"

"A great deal," Einstein explained. "I love the jelly beans she brings me—and she loves the way I do her arithmetic lessons."—New York Post.

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Prime Minister Churchill declared in a House of Commons speech on Nov. 20, "The object of the offensive is not so much to occupy this or that locality, but the destruction of the enemy and principally the armored forces of the enemy."

2. No; up to the present time the President has remained silent on his plans for cracking down on John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers Union for causing the walkout of 53,000 "captive" miners.

3. Ships plying to and from the British Isles "and Northern Europe" will be the first to be armed, second priority will go to ships going to the Red Sea, and third priority to ships traveling in the South Atlantic.

4. The Prime Minister declared that cooperation between the two countries was as close as "geographical and other conditions would permit."

5. Approximately 295,000 Axis troops have been kept busy in Greece "in an ineffectual attempt to keep order."

6. Yes: Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that Britain was already acting against these foes of Russia although Britain has not declared war on these nations.

7. The great naval base of Sevastopol is reported to be practically the sole remaining part of the Crimea held by the Russians.

8. Yes: the convention went on record as declaring that the defeat of Hitlerism is "the paramount task."

9. December 7: unless a satisfactory conclusion over wage rates is arrived at before this date.

10. Plans for assistance to French North Africa have been dropped because of official reports that Vichy government has aquiesced to German pressure to remove Gen. Weygand from his post as delegate general and military commander in French North Africa.

So—Why Worry!

Worry, so common to all of us, is based upon uncertainty of the future. We fear that our employment may not be sure, that an accident may happen while we are traveling, that our health will not continue, or that we shall be unable to solve a present problem. Apparently it does no good to remember that most of our former worries concerned things that did not happen at all; we continue to worry over what may take place in the future. This is hardly good intelligence.—Rays of Sunshine.

Brevities

Detroit News: Dilemma: Pundits about to go on the air in one of those world-affairs symposiums, and nothing but a square table in the studio.

Los Angeles Times: In the West, a couple of undergrads travel 2,000 miles to a football game, in a car with no springs. Thus, one not only sees the country but feels it.

Have You One?

There were enough orange trees in California and Florida alone to equal one tree for each family in the United States, according to the 1940 Census.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

Junior has Mom's eyes they say
And Daddy's chin and nose.
—Strange nobody seems to see
His head is Uncle Joe's.

Identities

Burton Kendall Wheeler. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Fiorello Henry La Guardia. Carmen Miranda. Bill Robinson. Edgar Bergen. Alice Marble. Melvin Hein. Lou Little.

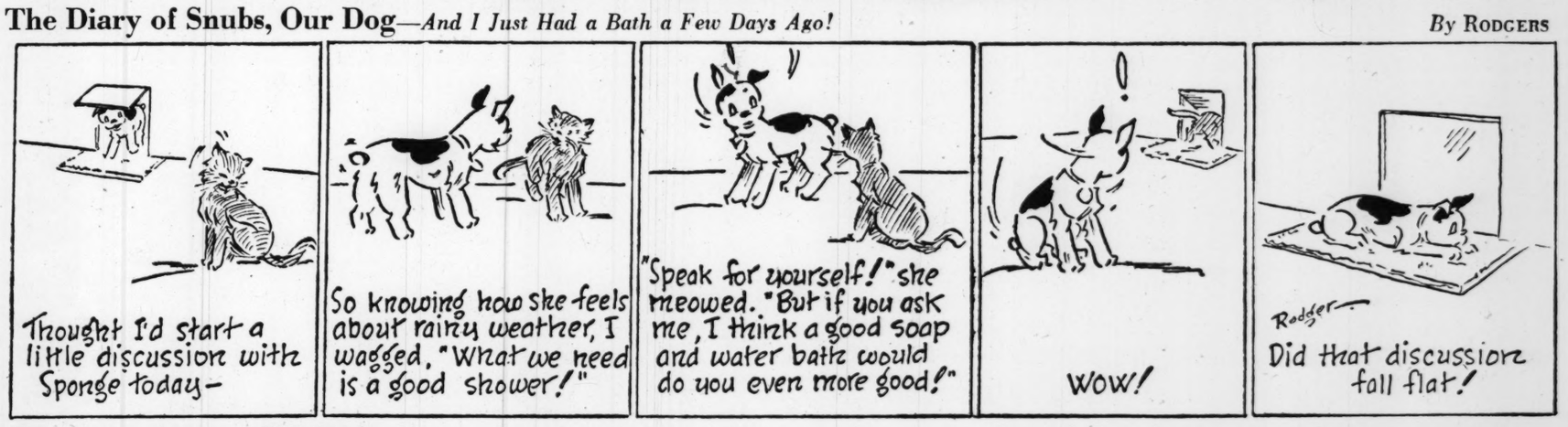
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Present, But Unaccounted For*

By LE PELLEY

IT WAS A BIT CHILLY FOR OUR MEETING, SO WE LIT THE STOVE, TUBBY —
HMM.. SMOKES, A LITTLE
WE OUGHT TO GET IT FIXED —
IT IS FIXED! IT USED TO SMOKE WORSE THAN THIS! ... LET'S START THE MEETING ..
BUT ON THE OTHER HAND, BUD, WHAT'S THE USE OF HAVING A MEETING WITH NO ONE HERE ? !!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "NO ONE HERE" ?
I'M HERE!
SO AM I!
HEY!
DON'T CALL ME NO ONE
?
WHO ELSE DO YOU WANT ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And I Just Had a Bath a Few Days Ago!*

By RODGERS

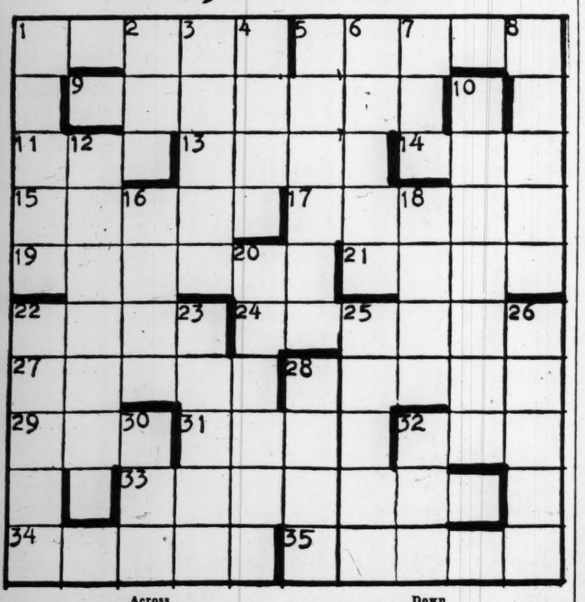

Thought I'd start a little discussion with Sponge today—
So knowing how she feels about rainy weather, I wagged, "What we need is a good shower!"
"Speak for yourself!" she meowed. "But if you ask me, I think a good soap and water bath would do you even more good!"
!
WOW!
Rodgers
Did that discussion fall flat!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Safety First*

By THE HAGERS

"NEXT TIME, JACK FROST, YOU SHOULD THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU SPREAD THAT NON-SKID ICE.
ADHESIVE QUALITIES IT LACKS," I QUACKED. "IT MUST BE MADE OF WAX."
"COME, WADDLES," JACK FROST SAID, "WITH ME; MY WORKSHOP I WANT YOU TO SEE."
"I'LL GO," I QUACKED. "MY MIND'S AT EASE; WHEN I'M WITH YOU MY PIPES DON'T FREEZE."

Daily Crossword



Across

1. Weapon that became obsolete.
5. Larger than a fiddle, but smaller than a 'cello.
9. One thing that is bigger in England than in America.
11. Receptacle.
13. Expressions of assent.
14. A closing word.
16. Equalizes.
17. Wall recess for statue.
19. Method of arriving at a conclusion.
21. Fish found in mountain lakes.
22. Formerly.
24. Little Arabs who are not necessarily Arabian.
27. Subsequently.
28. The needy often feel this.
29. There's a question as to whether this or the hen came first.
31. Perused.
32. Liquid.
33. Those to whom rights are made over.
34. Band on wheels.
35. Oblivion.

Down

1. Colored.
2. Egg of an insect.
3. MacGregor, MacPherson, MacTavish, etc.
4. Trees on which the flowers appear before the leaves.
5. Formerly the gayest of all European capitals.
6. Greek architectural order.
7. Number of dromedary's humps.
8. Sounds as though it might be a calculating snake.
10. Heighten.
12. Mean, but not stingy.
16. Cool wind.
18. Part of face.
20. The giant's wife, in the fairy tale.
22. Choose, or choice.
23. Short and to the point.
25. Winged summer pest.
26. Cool in the summer.
28. Bucket.
30. Fish that might give you an electric shock.
32. Torpedo's warhead carries 400 pounds of this explosive.

(Copyright by Jack Barrett)

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Press for the Sheppard Bill

Members of the United States Congress are said to have remarked that one subject appears more consistently and recurrently in their mail than almost any other. This is the question of passsage of the Sheppard bill, Senate 860, which would give the War Department authority to prevent liquor selling in areas adjoining Army camps.

Parents of draftees and other recruits have taken comfort from the recent decision of the United Service Organizations that no alcoholic drinks are to be served in the U. S. O. clubs at cantonments throughout the country. This assures at least one center of wholesome entertainment at each principal post. But the general surroundings of military establishments vary widely with the political integrity or laxity of the towns near which they are situated.

The U. S. O. order wisely includes beer as well as hard liquors among the beverages which are banned, recognizing that beer is habit-forming, that it leads to stronger drinks, and that men can become intoxicated on beer alone. The Brewers Digest recently wrote of the present emergency as "a chance to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men." Other interests look more covertly on the camps as an opportunity to ply the various branches of what Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, has called "a sordid business."

Congress dealt with one phase of camp welfare last summer when it passed one half of the original Sheppard bill as the May Act authorizing Army commanding officers to suppress prostitution in the vicinity of cantonments. Recent surveys, including a publication by officers of the United States Public Health Service, indicate that Army commanders, however, have not widely used the authority thus given but with traditional complaisance toward camp followers have allowed vicious conditions to exist.

Millions of relatives of service men and a great proportion of the men themselves do not want Army camps exploited by the liquor trade and commercialized vice. Citizens have it within their power to throw more efficient safeguards around the camps by continuing to press for passage of the Sheppard bill. In the light of experience with the May Act, it would be reasonable to urge that the bans both on prostitution and on liquor-selling be given more mandatory application.

Spokesmen for liquor do not underestimate the possibilities in this sentiment. C. L. Chapin, secretary of Repeal Associates, said recently to a convention of New Jersey liquor dealers:

> There is a great deal of agitation in Washington for passage of this bill. Don't make the mistake of thinking the drys are impotent. They are not.

Those who believe in fostering cleanness and sobriety should not make that mistake in thinking about themselves.

Something Pretty

It's no crime to like Maxfield Parrish's pictures; don't throw out the Wallace Nutting tinted photographs, if you like them. You don't have to know anything about art to know what you like.

At a studio party such advice might sound like artistic—or rather, unartistic—heresy. But Thomas J. Watson, noted art collector and chairman of National Art Week, says it without reservation:

> You don't have to know anything about art to go out and buy yourself a picture.

We can see someone looking dubiously at Mr. Watson and saying, "Only too, too true, my dear sir." But it is doubtful that Mr. Watson meant it that way. He wasn't being subtle, to judge from other remarks he made. These should be more reassuring to the young couple with an empty wall space to fill. As Laurence Sterne, of "A Sentimental Journey," would have described them, "If they have a fault, they are too serious."

"Just look around till you see something that looks pretty to you," Mr. Watson advises. Few of us will take him quite literally. The young couple wants to be sure that the "something" will look pretty to their friends as well, and even to the young husband's boss when he comes to dinner.

Mr. Watson deserves the thanks of the multitude for transforming the task of picture-choosing into a potential pleasure. So only one word would we add to his artistic benignity: One may see wall spaces that are preferable to the pictures subsequently and perhaps frantically imposed upon them.

Mr. Lewis Handicapping C. I. O.

The 2-to-1 defeat of the C. I. O. in New England's biggest Labor Board election indicates that John L. Lewis's coal strike is beginning to turn unorganized workers away from the C. I. O. That is a bad thing for a labor organization. But workmen pushing themselves to increase war production naturally shun a questionable strike which may cut off their steel.

There were other factors in the voting at the big Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Massachusetts, which very probably would have kept the shipbuilding union of the C. I. O. from winning. But its beating by a landslide vote of 8,991 to 3,564 was worse than expected, and to the extra margin of defeat Mr. Lewis made a notable contribution.

Sensing the disfavor for the coal strike among shipyard workers, the independent union at the yard capitalized the situation by basing its closing campaign arguments on this and other C. I. O. strikes. Men hesitate to tie themselves to a leadership that seems likely to throw them into a collision with their own patriotism at a time of national crisis.

War-Minded?

"You Americans are always in a fighting mood. Why are you so war-minded?" Thus spake Ambassador Nomura to American newspaper men at the State Department where he and Tokyo's special envoy, Saburo Kurusu, had arrived for conference.

Mr. Nomura's impression of Americans will surprise nobody more than Americans themselves.

When Japan moved into Manchuria ten years ago, were Americans war-minded? Many of them said the United States should withdraw entirely from the Far East.

When, in the words of a Belgian statesman, the "shadow of war fell across Europe" as German troops marched into the Rhineland, Americans confined themselves to the hope that this development might actually help Germany to find its place in a peaceful world.

About the time of the "Chinese incident"—which, after several years' duration, the Japanese still refer to by the same term—Americans were chiefly minded how best to avoid being drawn into any war. That was the year when neutrality legislation seemed the most important thing.

Is it necessary to recall American reactions when Hitler struck at Poland? But when France fell, Americans began thinking of their place in the strategy of law and peace which had been based on the tacit co-operation of democratic sea power.

When Japan formally allied itself with the Axis which threatened American security, Americans were still reluctant to believe that the Japanese people and Japan's more peace-minded statesmen wished to declare their country an enemy of the United States.

Even now, Americans are far from war-minded. They have become defense minded. They have also begun to see where their defense must begin.

Ambassador Nomura's question will help them to think back over the steps that have brought them to their present position, and to clarify the reasons why they must stand where they stand today.

The Ambassador's remark may well have been intended to help prevent the press in both countries from "going to war" while the statesmen are trying to make peace. As such, it could be welcomed by Americans who do not want war in the Pacific so long as there is any hope of achieving real peace there.

A Matter of Spellll(!)ing

The British Ministry of Agriculture has encountered unintentionally some of the difficulty President Theodore Roosevelt met when he attempted to introduce simplified spelling into the United States. It now acknowledges that it misspelled the name of a town in Wales in one of its publications. What it designated as Llanfairpwllgyngyligerchwrndrobwllllandsiliogogogoch should have been Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch. A little study will indicate how wrong the ministry was.

One of November's little pranks: Running up the temperature to 70 on Thanksgiving Day in New York, just after the metropolitan police were ordered to don winter garb.

Our Readers Say—

"No Man Can Be Free If His Country Is Not Free"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am just one of thousands of housewives who aren't supposed to know much about labor and capital, but I noticed recently in the Monitor the following quotation, "No man can be free if his country is not free," of Paul V. McNutt, which aroused a spark in my thought. If this quotation were used as a bold headline in every newspaper and trade paper in the country, I am sure it would have a startling effect on every individual.

Too often I hear the reply of a laborer upon being questioned as to the country's welfare: "To heck with the country, I'm looking out for myself." And on the part of the capitalist is the thought, "Here is an opportunity to make money fast; there is a great demand and I can produce what they want and the government will pay for it."

Just how much could one look out for himself should this country be controlled by another nation? One need only look to the happenings in Europe for their reply. Furthermore, just how much would American money be worth should this nation be controlled by another? Therefore what good would riches be?

This crisis, if it may be called such, should be a lesson to all mothers to bring up their children to be unselfish and considerate for others individually, collectively, and nationally. That such education is lacking in many grown Americans today is evidenced by the lack of co-operation between labor and capital. But it is not too late for each individual to start developing unselfish consideration for those about him at home or at work and thus help the country. After all, a nation is only a large group of individuals.

(MRS.) A. E. CHRISTOPH

Normandy, Mo.

"Wilful Delays Seen in Plants by M. I. T. Men"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article in The Christian Science Monitor titled "Wilful Delays Seen in Plants by M. I. T. Men," an account of conditions which student summer workers found in defense industries, parallels a disclosure that has come to me of an unfortunate situation in Government war emergency offices. The member of my family who wrote me of this condition has an intimate acquaintance with a responsible position in the offices at a United States naval base.

My relative writes:

> I was saddened by what E— told me of the way defense workers were stealing from the Government because "the Government can stand it." She said I'd be amazed at the number of employees whose finger prints indicate penitentiary offenses again and again. A man in E—'s office, dropped for stealing a $100 something in the office, was about to be taken back on because, "Everyone is doing it."

May we all have keen appreciation of freedom's cause so as not to quibble over doing our own part because of someone else's abuse of the national emergency. At the same time, let our Government be alert and courageous to detect and correct abuses, and let there be no forgotten citizens who bear undue privations while pressure groups profit. Assurance of the fairness of their Government unites its staunchest citizens in support of its policies M. M.

La Crescenta, Calif.

Army Morale

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The duty to help maintain the morale of the Army does not depend upon certain citizens, but upon every American citizen.

Denver, Colo. M. A.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Swinging Wild

Extra Special

She is one of those charming, unhurried individuals who always successfully manages to be beforehand with matters most of us leave till long past due. Recently when I dropped in on her I found her pasting Christmas Seals on the backs of a huge stack of Christmas card envelopes, already stamped, sealed, and addressed.

In front of her on the table was a long paper with the names of people she was remembering with cards. All the names were checked off but the first five.

"They're all taken care of but those five at the top," she said, smiling triumphantly.

"Why did you leave them till last?"

"They're extra special!" She paused and smiled the strange, thoughtful smile her friends all know and love. "You see, they are people I did not intend to include in my list at all." She thought a moment before continuing. "They are people I seem to have offended in some way or other."

She paused again and went back to thinking. "Funny, isn't it," she continued a moment later, "how very hard it is to forgive someone we have injured?"

"Mrs. Meigs." She pointed to the first name. "I inadvertently offended her early in the past summer with a very stupid remark about her choice for club president. I forget what the remark was. And we were such good friends."

The novelty of her idea was fascinating, intriguing. I thought of several acquaintances and friends whom I must be sure to remember in my own list, right at the top, Extra Specials.

"Say, you haven't any patent on the idea, have you?" I asked eagerly. "I think I'll try it out myself."

She laughed. "No; you're welcome to it." She pointed sadly to the fourth name on her list. "I haven't spoken to Ruth in over three months. A silly misunderstanding about a luncheon appointment. I forget what, but I know it was my fault. She was an old friend."

With each of the others there was a similar story of a friendship which had been broken or allowed to lapse. We each fell silent, thinking. The clock took over and ticked off the meter of our thoughts.

Shortly my friend roused and brightened. "Excuse me; I'm afraid I've been woolgathering," she apologized.

I arose to go; so that she might get on with her card writing.

"This is going to be the best Christmas ever." Her eyes sparkled as she reached for one of the "extra special" cards. "I can't tell you how I'm looking forward to it."

What a sweet and simple method of helping to heal a breach—though I knew she was doing more than merely writing notes to rectify a situation. Her carefully chosen card, with a personal note, was a charming step on the way. Who could resist it? And why not spice up the whole routine business of card-sending in this fashion? Walking home, I thought of these things and of how pleased and happy my friend had looked when she said: "I can't tell you how I'm looking forward to it."

I'm looking forward to it in the same way now myself. C. F. L.

The Wide Horizon

Losing Self-Government?

By David M. Wood

In an address before the Municipal Forum of the National Security Traders Association

The manner in which the inhabitants of the English municipalities acquired the right to govern themselves is very interesting, and in view of what is now taking place is most suggestive. In the middle ages . . . the kings of England were always hard pressed for money and they naturally looked to these prospering municipalities as a source of the funds they needed. . . . The sturdy old burghers of the English municipalities began to trade their cash for special rights of a local character. The king would issue to the municipality a new charter in return for the money he needed, and each new charter conferred more and more powers of local self-government upon the municipalities. . . .

It was because the inhabitants of these free municipalities of England learned to govern themselves, for their common welfare, that the idea which we call "modern democracy" began to assert itself.

* * *

Our ancestors brought these ideas with them from Great Britain, and the right of local self-government was then such a part of their political thinking that they took it for granted. You will not find home rule or local self-government mentioned in the earlier State constitutions. Our ancestors evidently regarded local self-government as one of those self-evident rights that required no written guaranty. The self-reliant American of those times, undoubtedly, did not need any constitutional guaranty of his right to govern himself in his local community.

A subtle change, however, is now taking place in our municipalities, which, in my opinion, bodes no good for the democratic form of government. Municipalities have ceased to be self-reliant. The sturdy, almost belligerent, assertion of home rule, which reached its peak in the early 1900's, has been replaced by plaintive pleas for aid from the State or from the Federal Government. Every effort is now made to shift responsibility for local problems to the State and Federal Governments. Our mayors boast of the amount of cash which they have succeeded in wheedling from the Federal Government, and success in obtaining such handouts seems to be the prime requisite for re-election.

What is overlooked, however, is that all of these grants have strings attached to them. The State or the Federal Government exchanges cash for control. The mechanism of control is subtle and takes a variety of forms. To some extent it is to be found in statutes but more often it takes the form of contracts between the bureau disbursing the grants and the municipalities receiving them. Most important, however, is the incorporation of local political organizations as subordinate branches of the State or National political party then in power. Through these local political organizations, the municipality is being subjected to remote control.

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More and more powers which the municipalities should themselves exercise are now exercised by them only nominally. Actually they act under the direction of a bureaucrat either in the State Capitol or in Washington. These bureaus are constantly expanding their powers and, more and more, local officials are surrendering to them the power to run their municipalities. We have witnessed in recent years demands made by these bureaus that local officials be removed—not because they were dishonest or incompetent, but merely because they were not subservient. How many such officials have been forced out of office to placate the "pay-boss" will probably never be known. Home rule is little by little being sold by the municipalities for cash, just as centuries ago they bought it from the kings of England for cash.

If this tendency to rely upon a distant bureaucracy to run local affairs continues, the people, little by little, will lose the habit of governing themselves. When they are no longer capable of local government—the management of the affairs with which they are most familiar—how can it be expected that they will be competent to manage their State or national affairs?

I have no simple solution for this problem, nor, in my opinion, has any other individual. The answer must be given by the people, themselves. Do the people want to be governed by a governing class, call it what you will, or do they want to govern themselves sufficiently to take up the task of governing? Are they prepared to face their own problems, to finance their own enterprises, and to run their own affairs energetically and competently? I hope they are, because all history shows that when a people are unable or unwilling to govern themselves, a government will be imposed upon them.

North . . South . . East . . West

Campus Characteristics

By Frank L. Perrin

ELSAH, ILLINOIS

The path this morning led windingly past library and chapel, skirting student houses and tennis courts, out onto the cliffs immediately overhanging the Mississippi River. The blue haze and slight fog suspended over the channel half hide the chugging tugboats hauling or pushing their laden rafts upstream or down, according to the kind and quality of their burden. One imagines, of course, that the cargoes are designed for national defense. Even on Principia College's campus the young men of Junior and Senior years, '42 and '43, are looking forward, not fearfully, not hopefully, to read, in the signs of the times, a forecast of the part they must play either in defense or in the even more complicated and difficult problems of post-war years.

* * *

Looking backward once more, it is remembered that the bluffs of Elsah have long been familiar. Frederick Oakes Sylvester immortalized them in his verses collected in his book, "The Great River." That was more than a generation ago, as generations are counted. It was forty years later that two or three friendly but inquisitive spies, all of them unarmed except by unselfish desire and stern necessity, came up to the Bluffs from the mother school in St. Louis, down and across the river, to seek out a site for a college. It was here, where now the hours are struck by the Westminster chimes atop the beautiful chapel, that they discovered what was sought. They carried back, not bunches of grapes, but a word picture of Elsah's never-to-be-forgotten charm.

Back, then, to the little village of Elsah, under the hills and close to the river, came a renewed promise of better and happier days. The little town had been lost, figuratively, since its dream of greatness was suddenly shattered. Jay Gould, millionaire railroad builder, whose power was once greatly feared in those years before Uncle Sam began to see to it that income and inheritance taxes insured the eventual dissipation of great fortunes, had projected a railway down to the edge of the water at Elsah Village. The rival railway owners who controlled the new Eads Bridge across the river at St. Louis, had refused to permit Gould to use it as a crossing.

So Elsah was to be the eastern terminus of a great transcontinental railway bridge. But disappointment came when a compromise agreement gave the Gould line passage over the river at St. Louis. Elsah slumbered again for so many years that the village under the hill is even now hardly awake to the greater glory that has come to it on the campus far above and overlooking the very spot where the sun seems to set somewhere west of Hawaii.

If one wonders why I come occasionally to Elsah, and why it is difficult for me to refrain from writing of its beauties, its promise, and its accomplishments, it should be explained, if it is not remembered, that I have known Principia and those who have sponsored it, directed it, labored for it, and sacrificed for it, since the days, long ago, when it did not even have a name to go by. And that was before the "turn of the century," when two rooms on the second floor of a store building in the West End of St. Louis housed the few boys and girls and the two or three teachers. There was no campus then, but there were characteristics. A college does not grow to fit or glorify its campus. The campus is a reflection, rather than an integral part of the school itself.

* * *

Some erudite college president or dean could explain better than I, perhaps, how colleges grow and become great. But I will not yield to either of them, a clearer realization than I possess as to why colleges grow—or, more specifically, why The Principia has come to its present magnificent proportions as a power for good. It has grown and prospered because it has always given of itself even more than it possessed in material things. The practical economist, the budget-balancer, and the political appraiser probably would have some difficulty in reconciling this formula and adapting it to his own experiences. Perhaps it is a characteristic never quite so clearly demonstrated as on the campus here at Elsah, and much earlier on the invisible St. Louis campus. But this formula seems to work if those in the laboratory are generous in measuring out and mixing in the proved ingredients. They are not scarce, or unknown.

Mirror of World Opinion

Up to the President

Only by degrees has it been borne in on this country what steps are necessary for its defense and for the defense of all that America means. These steps include . . . action by the President to put competent and experienced men, with proper authority, in charge of the national defense program, with the clamping down on waste and extravagance and favoritism to any group, whether that group be composed of plant owners or of plant employees.

It is for the President himself to make this great contribution to national unity for national defense.—*Kansas City Star.*

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